

CANADA

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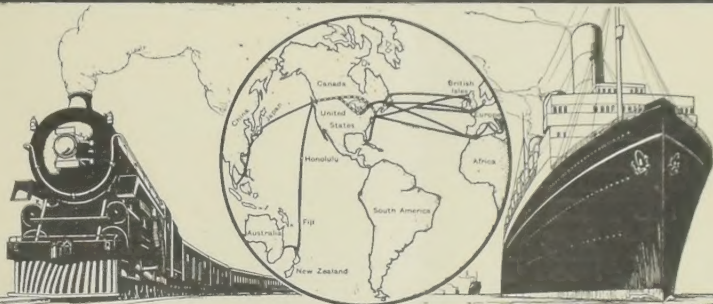
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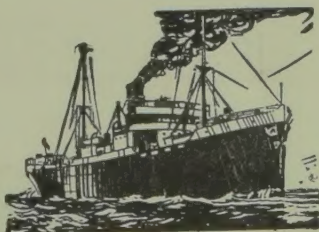
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CANADA

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LORD SHAUGHNESSY'S SPEECH.

FOR some months past there have been growing signs of public impatience in Canada with the absence of a definite immigration policy, and apparently this has now been brought to a head by the strong speech in Montreal of the Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Everyone who had studied the immigration question was aware of the facts stressed by Lord Shaughnessy in his important speech, and it was timely that these facts should obtain wide publicity. One of the most disquieting of these facts was disclosed by the last census, showing that the Dominion had not only lost the equivalent of its new settlers, but had not even kept the full measure of its natural increase.

The drain to the South is one of Canada's most serious national problems, and it has now become generally recognised that it is even more important for the Government to concern itself with the after-care of its new citizens than to attract them to its shores. No doubt the recognition of this fact and an appreciation of the cost and organisation which it entails, has made the Government tardy in formulating an immigration policy, but against this the irksome burden of a large National Debt makes it impossible for the immigration question to be much longer shelved.

A broad, courageous, and statesmanlike immigration policy is, in the opinion of many of the leading public men in Canada, the most vital question of the moment, and the grounds for such belief were very trenchantly formulated in Lord Shaughnessy's appeal. Publicity work on an extensive scale is, of course, necessary, and this propaganda must be on new and different lines. There is need also for immigration propaganda in Canada itself. To-day the Government at Ottawa is hindered and embarrassed by the short-sighted and unsound policy of the Western farmers, who are practically opposed to, or at least apathetic towards immigration. It is necessary to educate the Western farmer in regard to certain elementary economic laws, and bring him to realise and understand that this policy of restriction of production and settlement which he now favours is suicidal for a new country burdened with heavy and unaccustomed debts.

One of the many strong points in Lord Shaughnessy's speech was his appeal for the appointment of a Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, with a separate portfolio. This met with ready assent from Mr. Stewart, the Acting Minister of Immigration, who frankly acknowledged that the Ministry of the Interior, embracing seven Departments, is too large for any one man to control. Canada has thrown away many great opportunities since the Armistice. Many of these cannot be recovered, as the conditions were exceptional and abnormal, but in spite of these four years lost, there are still opportunities to-day which, if realised and properly seized, will bring in numbers of new settlers of a higher average of education and means than have previously been secured. All well-wishers of Canada will look forward with keen interest to the announcement of a Government policy promised by the Minister of the Interior at the end of this month, and they will all congratulate Lord Shaughnessy on his most able and timely appeal.

—* * —

MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE.

WE publish elsewhere a thoughtful and well-informed article referring to the present situation of mortgages and real estate investments in Canada, from the point of view of the British investor.

The writer, who speaks with wide knowledge and experience, is able to present a far more favourable view of the existing conditions and future possibilities than is held by those less explicitly informed and experienced. We can fully endorse the writer's contention that there was never a safer time to invest than at present. Speaking generally, values are down to bed-rock, and there are no grounds for anticipating anything except a steady improvement and upward rise in values from now on. The improvement will not be spectacular, but will be steady and based on sound values. The instances given by the writer of prices of certain properties to-day, compared with those at which they changed hands during the boom period, show the extraordinary and unwarranted inflation of prices which then took place. Many "building lots" were sold which never deserved that description, and to-day have no value as such, but the swing of the pendulum has brought desirable inside property down to such prices that the investor who is able to wait for a few years for a return of his money cannot go wrong.

In the conclusion of his article the writer makes an interesting comment on the widespread attitude of caution in Canadian business circles. This is locally described as "cold feet." There certainly does exist in Canada generally, but more especially west of the Great Lakes, a peculiar and noticeable absence of that fine optimism and vigorous enterprise which was such a marked feature in Canada before the war, and which, for the previous decade or more, was vigorously manifest in spite of occasional slumps. To-day the old optimism is less apparent, and this is essentially the investor's opportunity.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The New Government. Judging from forecasts in the Canadian Press, their readers will have been surprised at Mr. Bonar Law's good working majority. The increase in the Labour members may cause some misapprehension in Canada, so it may be well to point out the satisfactory significance of the excellent type of many of the representatives elected on the Labour ticket.

Canada has much to hope from the new Government, for although tariff changes cannot be expected, there are many other channels in which inter-Imperial trade can be helpfully stimulated. There are good grounds for belief that the question of migration within the Empire will receive quite as much sympathetic attention from the new Government as it did from the old. In fact, as the declared policy of the new Government is to avoid all foreign excursions and alarms, more time and opportunity should be given to concentration on the problems of the development of the resources of the Empire. In the Prime Minister, the Duke of Devonshire, and Mr. Amery, Canada has three very strong friends. The Dominion can hardly fail to be beneficially affected by the political change in the Mother Country.

Canada for Canadians. In his remarks at the close of Lord Shaughnessy's Montreal address, the Minister of the Interior declared that he found more difficulties in preventing the exodus of native-born Canadians than in bringing new immigrants to Canada. This aspect of the population problem has received the attention of many prominent Canadians, and various suggestions have been put forward by way of solution.

Sir Auckland Geddes, who, during his residence in Montreal as a Professor at McGill University, took a keen interest in Canadian national problems, touched on this subject in a speech to the students of Ridley College, St. Catharines, the other day. Canada, he told them, was far behind what she would have been if her sons had stood beside her as valiantly in peace as they had done in war; and he expressed the hope that the future would not show the young men of Canada leaving their native land when there was so much restoration and development work to be done. "Hand down your traditions and assume the responsibility of your whole working lives," he advised the Ridley students, "to restore some of the great loss in the Great War, and the sacrifices made, and you, too, will pay in part that price which was paid to maintain the freedom, the dignity, and the glory of the British Empire." It is a complicated problem, not to be easily or simply solved. As Sir Auckland Geddes said, the real responsibility of the future in this respect rests upon the schools of the Dominion.

Would-Be Settlers. In some quarters doubt is expressed as to the ability of the Mother Country to provide a sufficiency of land settlers and workers for the Dominions. Too much stress is laid on those who are at present actually engaged in farming, and too little consideration is given to those who are but once removed, as it were, from the land.

One class of potential settlers who are apt to be forgotten are those thousands of ex-Service men and civilians who have been endeavouring in vain to secure small holdings in the Mother Country. The applications of some of these men have been in the pigeon-holes of the Government offices for years, and there seems little likelihood of their ever being given access to the land. The Board of Agriculture's report for 1921 gave the figures as: Ex-Service applicants, 4,728; civilian applicants, 6,900. The secretary of the Scottish Land Settlement Association states that his office is daily besieged by men desiring settlement on the land. The delay in dealing with these applications has aggravated the unemployment prevalent in the

cities and towns of Britain, and is inevitably a deteriorating factor. If this valuable human material cannot be utilised in the cultivation of the fields at home, the possibility of turning it to good purpose in Canada's broader expanses should not be overlooked.

Grand Trunk Comment.

In the British Press, more especially the financial dailies, there have been published some very angry letters from Grand Trunk shareholders.

While sympathising with their very natural irritation and appreciating their point of view, we regret that these angry protestors apparently refuse to realise the fact that the Canadian Government did not want to take over the Grand Trunk or the Grand Trunk Pacific, and would be very glad to get rid of them to-morrow if a buyer could be found.

The company brought its troubles mainly on itself. At the time of the McAdoo Award, when greatly increased wages were imposed on the Canadian railways, the Grand Trunk management could, and should, have refused to continue to operate at such a heavy disadvantage. Demands for a revision of rates were, of course, made, but the award was tardy and insufficient. A stronger management would have forced the issue and refused to pay the increase in wages until higher and commensurate rates were actually authorised.

Much harm is being done to Canadian interests by the publication of these intemperate and ill-informed letters by angry Grand Trunk shareholders in the British Press.

Western Provinces' Resources.

The three Prairie Provinces attach great importance to the control of their natural resources, the disposition of which is at present in the

hands of the Dominion authorities. Mr. Mackenzie King's offer, when he came into power, to come to an arrangement with the Provincial Governments, was welcomed in the West, although there was disagreement as to the lines on which it should be sought. Last week the three Prairie Premiers met Mr. King in conference at Ottawa, and hope is entertained that a way may be found of reconciling the conflicting views.

The new Premier of Manitoba found his position defined for him in the resolution passed by the last Legislature, declaring that accounting on a fiduciary basis should be carried through by a Board of Arbitration. Saskatchewan desires the return of the unalienated resources and the continuation of the annual subsidy received by each of the Provinces upon a per capita basis from the Federal Government. Alberta is ready to take over control of all unalienated resources and to waive its claim for a subsidy for lands under the Alberta Act, providing a satisfactory indemnity is arranged for such of the resources as have been used for purely Federal purposes.

A Valuable Canadian Discovery.

On a previous occasion we have commented on the valuable discovery made by Canadian researchers for the treatment of diabetes, and the

high hopes entertained from it. It is now announced that the University of Toronto has offered to the Medical Research Council as a free gift all rights in a patent, covering the new insulin treatment, for which application has been filed in this country. The gift has been accepted by the Council, who are making arrangements for further research and are considering the best method of production in the Mother Country.

The Council have no doubt that the new treatment opens a bright prospect of relief, of longer life, and less severe deprivation to many of the sufferers from a very distressing and hitherto intractable disease. The new substance is not yet available in this country in any form, but the Council are arranging for the preparation of insulin for trial and study at several hospital centres where the necessary facilities exist, and are also considering under what conditions it may be possible to

grant licences to private institutions or factories having proper facilities for making and testing the extract, which is made from the pancreas of the ox, pig, or sheep. Whatever the outcome of this thorough trial of the new treatment, it is already obvious that its discovery has placed suffering humanity under a new debt to Canadian science.

—* *—

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

Canada and Newfoundland Decide to Take Part.

Canada and Newfoundland have both decided to participate on an important scale in the British Empire Exhibition to be held at Wembley in 1924.

Messages to this effect were received at the Exhibition headquarters in London on Tuesday from Major E. A. Belcher, C.B.E., assistant general manager, who is at the head of the special mission which has been touring the Dominions during the past ten months.

Canada has decided that the adequate representation of her exhibits will require a building of 150,000 square feet. In addition, the Dominion will ask for adequate surrounding space to provide a worthy setting for the splendid pavilion she intends to erect in order to house her agricultural and commercial exhibits. This space is equal to that taken by the Commonwealth Government for the Australian pavilion, in connection with which a sum of £250,000 has been set aside. Canada will also arrange to co-operate in the organisation of the Imperial Fisheries Exhibit and the Tropical Diseases Section of the Exhibition.

With regard to Newfoundland, Major Belcher cables that, subject to the formal approval of the Prime Minister on his return, the Cabinet announce a minimum expenditure of £10,000, and desire to reserve a site of 8,000 square feet. Comparing population and resources, this is on a scale equal to that of the larger Dominions.

All the Overseas Dominions are now supporting the Exhibition. The extent to which they are taking part is shown by the following figures, (the approximate amount to be spent being given in brackets): Australia, 150,000 sq. ft. (£250,000); Canada, 150,000 sq. ft. (not stated); India, 100,000 sq. ft. (£167,000); New Zealand, 40,000 sq. ft. (£60,000); South Africa, 25,000 sq. ft. (£30,000); Newfoundland, 8,000 sq. ft. (£10,000). This means a total of 473,000 square feet, apart from the space reserved for the various groups of Colonies and Protectorates, which exceeds 120,000 square feet. Malaya and the Straits Settlements propose to take 50,000 square feet and have agreed on an expenditure of £50,000.

Sir Henry Thornton, the new President of the Canadian National Railways, in the course of a statement issued on the eve of his departure for Canada by the *Olympic*, on Wednesday, says: "The British Empire Exhibition offers an admirable opportunity for the manufacturers and business people of the Empire to become acquainted with the goods produced by each member of the Commonwealth, and the opportunities for trade."

—* *—

A cinema lecture, "The Great Outdoors in Canada," is to be given by Mr. J. Milton State, official lecturer for the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, on Friday, December 1, at 7:30 p.m., at the Polytechnic, Regent Street, London, W.1. A description of the territory and interests served by the Canadian National Railways will also be given, as will also be a song selection by Mr. Marley Sherris (baritone), Toronto. Mr. Robert Donald, LL.D., Chairman of the Empire Press Union, will preside. The ticket of admission, with its map of the Canadian National-Grand Trunk system, is particularly striking.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or 4s. for 20 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CAVENAGH.—On November 11, at Edmonton, Alberta, to Orfeur and Phyllis Cavenagh, the gift of a daughter.
NEWALL.—At Strathburg Nursing Home, on November 12, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Newall, Calgary, a son, both well.
MOORE.—At Vancouver, B.C., on October 26, to Betty, wife of Oliver Moon, a son (David Angus).

MARRIAGES.

FARGANT—CURRY.—On August 26, at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, East Kildonan, Winnipeg, by the Rev. Gilbert Williams, Leonard William Fargant, C.A., son of Charles William Fargant and the late Mrs. A. R. Fargant, of Elley Brigg, Gravesend, Kent, to Helen Stuart Curry, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Charles Curry, of Minden, Ontario.
WILLIAMS-FREEMAN—DUNNE.—On October 19, at All Saints' Church, Chemainus River, Vancouver Island, Major Francis Claverling Peere Williams-Freeman, D.S.O., to Dorothy, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dunne, of Crofton, Vancouver Island.

DEATHS.

BLACK.—On November 21, Hugo Black, late of Winnipeg and Toronto, aged 78.
STEWART.—At Blackville, New Brunswick, on October 25, James Stewart, aged 28, late of Edlington.
STOCKS.—On November 19, at Secondcove Hospital, of yellow fever, Alfred B. Stocks, the very dearly-loved husband of Olive Stocks and son of the late Rev. Philip Stocks and Mrs. Stocks, of Pontville, B.C.

THE NEAR EAST "CALL."

Minister of Militia on Canada's Position.

Speaking last week in North Lanark, Ont., where a by-election is in progress, the Hon. G. P. Graham, the Minister of Militia, said that it was in the best interests of the Empire itself that the Overseas Dominions should be allowed to conduct their own business; and the leading men of Great Britain recommended that to the fullest extent (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*).

The Canadian Government, he continued, had been criticised for not immediately saying "Yes" to the proposal sent through Mr. Churchill with regard to the Near Eastern situation. This was the first time in history that Canada had been asked to participate in a war in which Great Britain might be involved, and the attitude of the Canadian Government in asking for further information before committing the people of Canada to enter the war was confirmed absolutely by the attitude of the new British Prime Minister. Canada expected to have a say about what attitude the country should assume in a matter so vitally affecting her interest and well-being, and if the cloud had not passed Parliament would have been called in special Session to decide what, under the circumstances, should be done.

The Hon. T. A. Crerar, the retired leader of the Progressives (Farmers' Party), in a statement at a meeting of Winnipeg Progressives, strongly supported the position of the Government against Mr. Churchill, and insisted on the right of the Canadian Parliament to determine whether or not the Dominion should take part in wars in Europe.

Colonel John Bayne Maclean, in an article in *Maclean's Magazine*, declares that in failing to give an instant response to Mr. Churchill's call and refusing to endorse a political and a military policy it did not understand Canada has prevented a war in the Near East.

There are many references in Canadian newspapers to the controversy between Mr. Churchill and Lord Curzon and the manner of the sending of the Lloyd George Government's call to Canada (advises *The Times* correspondent). With few exceptions the action of the British Ministers is described as inept and unwise.

—* *—

SMALL-POX ON A CANADIAN LINER.

Cabin Passengers Detained on Grosse Isle.

As a result of the discovery of a small-pox case on the Canadian Pacific steamer *Montclare*, just before reaching the Grosse Isle quarantine station, a few miles below Quebec, early last Saturday morning, the vessel was delayed 32 hours, while 221 cabin passengers were obliged to disembark for detention in quarantine at the Grosse Isle station for an indefinite period awaiting the discretion of the medical authorities for release.

The *Montclare* left Liverpool on November 10. When seven hours below Grosse Isle, Mr. J. M. Webber, of Bridgend, Wales, a cabin passenger, aged 24, who was proceeding to settle in Western Canada, was found to have developed well-defined symptoms of small-pox. Immediate quarantine steps were taken aboard the vessel, but since both Webber and his bride, who was with him, had been mingling generally with other cabin passengers, the quarantine officials considered it necessary to land the whole of the cabin passengers, who were taken ashore and vaccinated with the rest of the passengers and crew. Owing to the lack of accommodation at Grosse Isle for so many guests the captain of the *Montclare* landed bedding supplies and food for the marooned passengers, and the ship proceeded on her voyage to Montreal after a thorough fumigation.

—* *—

SIR HENRY THORNTON LEAVES.

Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, visited the European head offices of the company in Cockspur Street, London, on Monday last, for the purpose of making an inspection of the building with Mr. Wm. Phillips, the European manager, and also meeting the staff.

Sir Henry sailed on the *Olympic* on Wednesday to take up his appointment in Canada, and was accompanied to Southampton by the European manager, Mr. H. V. Chandler, the President's private secretary, also sailed on the *Olympic*. Lady Thornton will follow shortly.

—* *—

RUMANIA'S DEBT TO CANADA.

Canada has agreed to the proposal of Rumania for the funding of the Rumanian debt of about \$25,000,000 for commercial credits advanced in 1919 (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Central News). The Rumanian Government will issue bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent., instead of 5½ per cent., as in the original agreement. They will be redeemable at the end of five years by half-yearly payments ending in 1967. Export taxes are being arranged for the purposes of the redemption.

—* *—

The Canada Lodge will meet in London next Tuesday.

CANADA'S NEED FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Lord Shaughnessy Urges Increased Activity—Minister of Interior's Response.

LORD SHAUGHNESSY, Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, made an important speech at a luncheon at Montreal last week, which, following the active work of many business institutions, has created a strong impression (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*), and, it is hoped, will have definite results at Ottawa.

Lord Shaughnessy declared that the need for immigration was the most urgent question the Dominion had been forced to face during the forty years he had been connected with Canada's public affairs. Practically nothing had been done in the past eight years to attract immigration, which was necessarily dropped during war time, but inexcusably since the Armistice. He dealt strongly with the disappointing census figures, showing that in the past ten years Canada had not only lost the equivalent of all the settlers coming, but did not even maintain the natural increase shown in the census after making full allowance for war-time losses, which included

countries named. The capacity of the country to absorb the supply of profitable work was shown by the fact that in the past 20 years, despite the small increase in the population, the gross revenues of the railways, which were a reliable indication that the country's prosperity had quadrupled, showed that a further increase of 3,000,000 people would open a new period of development, prosperity, and ample opportunity for all, and find plenty of work with good returns. The immediate bold and vigorous policy demanded from the Government would secure the necessary results if Canada continued on the road toward development and prosperity, despite post-war debts.

Attitude of Minister of the Interior.

The Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, in whose Department immigration work is also included, admitted the entire truth of all Lord Shaughnessy's statements, especially in regard to the necessity for an immediate resumption of a vigorous immigration propaganda. He stated that he was already working in this direction, and promised that within ten days he would present a comprehensive immigration scheme for the approval of the Government. He hoped to make a definite announcement in a further speech in Montreal on November 27. Replying to the demand of Lord Shaughnessy that immigration and settlement work, with plans for the selection and direction of settlers, should be placed under the jurisdiction of a separate Ministry of Immigration, Mr. Stewart agreed that this was advisable, and expressed the hope that the Premier would before long take steps to organise a separate Department of Immigration, headed by a responsible Minister.

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SIR HENRY THORNTON AND CANADA.

At a general meeting of the Great Eastern Railway Company last week, Lord Claud Hamilton, the chairman, suggested that as that was the last occasion upon which they would have the pleasure of meeting Sir Henry Thornton, the retiring general manager, the meeting would like to hear a few words from him.

Sir Henry Thornton, after bearing witness to the happy relations that had existed between the officers and the staff of the railway, said: "Personally, I am exceedingly sorry that I am obliged to leave England. I can only say that in going to Canada I am going to do what little I can in my humble way as a loyal subject of the King, and in an effort to promote and strengthen the ties which bind that great Dominion to the Mother Country—and believe me, it is a great Dominion. It is a Dominion which will one day support a population of 100,000,000 people with perfect ease. It is larger than the whole of Europe, and is peopled by a little more than 8,000,000 inhabitants. Such a country, which seems to me to be richly endowed by nature, offers the greatest opportunity for our surplus population in this country, and I am hopeful that we shall be able to bring to the Dominion of Canada those industrious, energetic men and women who have the spirit of adventure and who will wish to try to make their way in a new world, and thereby to some extent relieve the unemployment which unfortunately exists here."

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CANADA'S BATTLEFIELD MEMORIALS.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, who is on a special mission connected with the erection of Canadian war memorials on the battlefields of France and Belgium, was received in Paris by M. Millerand on Monday. The project was explained to the President of the Republic, and Mr. Lemieux is well pleased with the result of the interview, states the Paris correspondent of *The Times*.

Canada will erect five memorials in France and three in Belgium. Mr. Lemieux is accompanied on his mission by Brigadier-General H. T. Hughes, C.M.G., and Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Osborne, D.S.O.

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Considerable correspondence has been appearing in the London financial papers, commenting strongly on the Grand Trunk Railway position. One writer suggests that a small committee should be appointed from old-standing shareholders to approach the Canadian Government with the proposition that it should purchase all shares at 50 per cent. of the market price ruling at the date of each shareholders' certificate.

SHIPMENTS of Canadian Creamery Butter to the United Kingdom are increasing. Ask your grocer for it. It is good butter.



A TYPICAL "BARN" ON A WESTERN FARM.

many foreigners called home during the war, and which was, therefore, not an unmixed evil. He pointed to Canada's National Debt, which reached the staggering sum of \$2,340,000,000, combined with the annual losses on the National Railway system, which absorbed practically the whole results of the income-tax without the prospect of immediate improvement, and these combined to make the burden too great for the present population, amounting to \$270 per capita.

Information for Prospective Settlers.

Lord Shaughnessy alluded to the enormous amount of vacant land within 15 miles of the railways, with mineral, forest, and other resources, which offered ample assets to meet all present and future requirements if only a sufficient population was secured gradually to develop them. Clearly Canada's policy must bring these promising opportunities not only to the people of Britain and America, but other European countries, by giving them frank statements of the resources, liabilities, and climatic conditions. Lord Shaughnessy emphasised that neither the Government nor the immigration agencies must be permitted to deceive any prospective settlers as to the actual conditions awaiting them in Canada, especially the climate, which everywhere was healthful and invigorating, while the Government conditions offered ample freedom to everybody. He urged propaganda work on an extensive scale, first in Britain, then in Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, and other Continental countries capable of furnishing the required settlers. He demanded the speedy amendment of irksome immigration regulations, especially the requirements of a continuous passage from the country of origin.

He also demanded the immediate appointment of a Minister of Immigration with a separate portfolio, and the establishment of equipped agencies at the headquarters of Britain, America, and other European countries, to start a vigorous immigration propaganda, always based on true statements regarding Canadian conditions, with selected and directed immigration. He further emphasised that it was necessary after the settlers arrive to follow them throughout with assistance and advice regarding the requirements of the localities in which they settle. He preferred British immigrants, but it was impossible to secure sufficient quickly enough, and therefore he urged propaganda to secure settlers from the selected

THE BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION.

New M.P.s With Canadian Associations.

Lt.-Col. Maurice Alexander, K.C., C.M.G., (N.L.), who achieved a victory by a majority of 2,280 in South-East South-west over Mr. T. E. Naylor (Lab.)—the composers' delegate to the Imperial Press Conference in Canada in 1920—is a Montrealer, now practising at the London Bar. (Portrait, page 175.)

The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery (U.), First Lord of the Admiralty, whose wife is a sister of Sir Hamar Greenwood, was returned by 5,958, in Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

Lord Apsley, D.S.O., M.C. (U.), the winner of one of the two seats for his party in Southampton, is the eldest son of Earl Bathurst, and was one of the Imperial Press party who visited Canada in 1920.

Sir Arthur Shirley Benn (U.), who retained his seat in the Drake Division of Plymouth by 3,339 votes, lived for some time in Quebec.

Sir Harry Brittain, K.B.E. (U.), the organiser of the first Imperial Press Conference, and a delegate to that held in Canada two years ago, retained Acton, Middlesex, by 4,866.

Mr. H. C. Brown (U.), who was returned for Newbury, Berkshire, by 3,178, is connected with the banking firm of Brown, Shipley and Co., London.

Mr. Gordon Ralph Hall Caine, C.B.E. (Ind. U.), who won Eastern Dorset by 5,600, is a director of the Chicoutimi Pulp Mills, Quebec.

Sir W. D. Mitchell Cotts, Bt., K.B.E. (N.L.), returned by 939 in the Western Isles constituency of Inverness and Ross and Cromarty, is head of Dingwall Cotts and Co., shipping and chartering agents, Vancouver.

Mr. R. R. Fairbairn (L.), who won Worcester by 773, is the son of a London Labour leader, and was educated in Canada. He was Director of Food Transport for the Midlands during the war.

Sir Edward W. M. Grigg, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. (N.L.), who secured one of the two seats in Oldham, was Military Secretary to the Prince of Wales on his Canadian and Australian tours.

Sir Arthur Holbrook, K.B.E. (U.), an Imperial Press delegate in 1920, retained Basingstoke, Hants, by 5,734.

The Hon. Donald Howard (U.), eldest son of Lady Strathcona, and heir to the peerage, beat the Hon. Geoffrey Howard (L.) by 271 in Northern Cumberland, capturing the seat for his party.

Mr. Percy A. Hurd (U.) the Anglo-Canadian journalist, retained Frome, Somerset, by 706.

The Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law (U.), the Prime Minister, who was born at Rexton, New Brunswick, in 1858, had a majority of 2,514 in Central Glasgow.

The Right Hon. T. J. Macnamara (N.L.), who was born at Montreal in 1861, was returned for North-West Camberwell by a majority of 3,457.

Mr. J. E. Molson (U.), who is a Montrealer, retained Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, by 1,799.

Sir Newton Moore, K.C.M.G., (U.), managing director of the British Empire Steel Products Company, and a director of the British Empire Steel Corporation, retained his seat in North Islington by a majority of 5,527.

Lt.-Col. W. Grant Morden (U.), who was born in Prince Edward County, Ont., in 1880, retained Brentford and Chiswick, Middlesex, by 2,346.

Mr. A. C. Morrison-Bell (U.), who was from 1900 to 1904 A.D.C. to Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada, was returned for Honiton, Devon, by 2,568.

Sir John Norton-Griffiths, K.C.B., D.S.O. (U.), who has retained his seat in Central Wandsworth by a majority of 7,050, has an extensive business connection with Canada, being head of the engineering firm which bears his name.

Unsuccessful Candidates.

Sir Thomas Fisher, K.B.E. (N.L.), general manager, Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., was defeated by the Unionist candidate in Central Portsmouth by the narrow majority of 7.

The Right Hon. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bt. (N.L.), the ex-Secretary for Ireland, who was born at Whitby, Ont., in 1870, was heavily defeated in Sunderland, polling 19,053 votes, as against 28,001 and 24,591 in the case of the two Unionist victors.

The Marquess of Hartington (U.), the Duke of Devonshire's eldest son, was beaten by 90 in Western Derby.

Mr. O. A. Minns (L.), formerly in the Canadian Pay Office in London, was defeated by 6,799 in Streatham (Wandsworth).

The Right Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G. (N.L.), a former War Minister, who was in command of the Canadian Cavalry during the war, lost Ilkeston, Derby, to Labour by 1,084.

Sir Charles Starmer (L.), the managing director of the Westminster Gazette, another delegate to the Canadian Press Conference, was defeated by Sir R. Park Goff (U.) in Cleveland, North Riding of Yorkshire, by 1,701.

MR. BONAR LAW'S BOYHOOD.

Teacher's Memories of His School Days.

Mr. Bonar Law was born on September 16, 1858, at Kingston (now Rexton), New Brunswick. According to the Montreal *Standard*, he attended school there for three terms, and this was the only part of his education received in Canada. His mother died when he was four years of age, and four years later he went to Glasgow, Scotland, with an aunt, Miss Kidston, and completed his education.

Bonar Law began attending school when only five years of age. Miss Main was the teacher, and was famous for her ability in imparting knowledge, and cleverness in handling a large number of pupils.

Kingston was a small village on the Richibucto River, with one small Protestant school, frightfully overcrowded. It was the practice for the advanced pupils to assist the overworked school mistress by teaching the younger pupils. It thus became the duty of a winsome Nova Scotia lass, Jane Kerr Sutherland, to teach Bonar Law his A B C and other fundamental truths, including his daily Bible lesson. Miss Sutherland is now Mrs. J. C. Olding, New Glasgow.

The Presbyterian Manse, the Laws' home, was only a few doors away from her mother's. Her father was a Pictou County Sutherland, and her mother one of the Kingston Kerrs, both Scots. In her early life she lived for a number of years at her grandmother's and received part of her schooling there.

"The Law boys and our boys and girls were like one family," she said. "Bonar was the youngest boy of the family, and had a sister about a year younger. The intimacy of the families, as much as anything else, was probably the reason why I was asked to teach Bonar Law. He was quick to learn, and was soon ahead of the other children of his age."

Petted and teased in turns, Bonar early learned to take his own part, and Mrs. Olding credits his latter-day fighting spirit and tenacity to his early home and school training. He was not a whimperer or "cry baby," and would fight for his rights to the last ditch. When the odds became overpowering he would resort to the desperate methods of the small boy, and Mrs. Olding states that some of the bullies of his early days will carry the marks of his weapons as long as they live.

Mrs. Olding, a sweet-faced, white-haired old lady, is proud, but not boastful, of her early association with the first Commoner of the Empire, and laughingly remarked that Bonar Law was bound to be a success as Premier, having a manse for a home, New Brunswick for a birthplace, and a Nova Scotian for his first teacher.

The old McCulloch residence in Pictou, where a big Scottish Immigration celebration is to be held next year, is pointed out to visitors as the spot where Bonar Law as a boy spent his vacations during school days.

* * *

ELECTION RESULTS.

Trafalgar Square was filled with an enthusiastic crowd of between 50,000 and 60,000 people on Wednesday night and Thursday morning of last week, seeking to know the latest election results from the screen erected at the Canadian Pacific office by the *Daily Express*. Previous to the display of the results a number of slides of Canadian life, and cartoons drawn by Strube, the *Daily Express* cartoonist, were shown.

The Birmingham office of the Canadian Pacific was used by the *Daily Mail* to show results, enlivened with cartoons by Tom Webster, and many Canadian lantern slides.

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BRITISH-OWNED LANDS IN CANADA.

In connection with colonization and land settlement in Canada, a survey of the unoccupied holdings of agricultural lands is being made. Large quantities of Canadian farm lands owned by residents in Great Britain remain undeveloped. The object of the enquiries now being made is to make the settlement of these lands possible. Persons interested should send particulars of their holdings to the Canadian National Railways, 17-19, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1, marked "Colonization Department."

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CANADIAN LIGHTHOUSE TRAGEDY.

The Canadian cruiser *Margaret*, responding to signals from a lonely lighthouse in the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, found one keeper dying, three others near death, and the remaining member, a woman, completely exhausted by her efforts to nurse the sick and keep the light burning. They were believed to be suffering from ptomaine poisoning (says Reuter's Charlottetown correspondent). They were all taken aboard the warship.

* * *

According to information brought to Vancouver from the Arctic by the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer, *Lady Kindersley*, two Mounted Policemen were killed by Eskimos, north of Herschel Island, last summer, and four Eskimos, three men and a woman, are now in custody on Herschel Island, awaiting trial for the crime.



All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

A State dinner was given at Government House, Ottawa, on November 18 in honour of Admiral Sims, who has been the guest of Lord Byng, the Governor-General, during his stay in Ottawa. The Admiral has visited several Canadian cities, and was everywhere most cordially welcomed, especially (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) at his birthplace, Port Hope, Ontario, which celebrated the occasion of his visit by a public holiday.

The Marchioness of Hartington gave birth to a daughter prematurely on November 16, at Chatsworth. The baby only survived for a few hours.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Canadian Finance Minister, and the Hon. E. Lapointe, Minister of Marine, were received on November 15 by the President of the French Republic.

The Commissioner-General for Canada in Paris and Mrs. Roy gave an "At Home" on Wednesday afternoon at their residence in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, to meet the Hon. E. and Mrs. Lapointe and the Hon. W. S. and Miss Fielding.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin (High Commissioner for Canada), Mrs. Arthur Rogers, M.P.P. (Winnipeg), Mr. J. Brodie (Quebec), and Mr. J. H. T. Worsfield have become Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin attended last week the annual dinner of the Institution of Mining Engineers and the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, at which the Prince of Wales was the principal guest.

The High Commissioner for Canada entertained the Canadian Agents-General to dinner on Tuesday at his residence, The Garden House, Hill Street, Mayfair, W.

The term of appointment of Hon. William Pugsley as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick ended on November 8, but he will continue in office pending the appointment of a successor. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor on November 8, 1918.

Sir Richard Squires, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, is visiting Spain this week in connection with the development of the Dominion's fishing industry. He will sail from Cherbourg this week-end on his return to St. John's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Noxon were among those present at the Prince of Wales's visit to the Barnardo Homes at Goldings, Herts, last week.

A reception to Sir William Allardye, the Governor of Newfoundland, and Lady Allardye was held on November 16 at the Overseas League, before their departure for St. John's. Lady Connolly, wife of the Agent-General for Western Australia, acted as hostess, and those present included Lord and Lady Morris, Sir Edward Lucas, Sir Mavson Beeton, Sir John Henry, and Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wade.

Lieut.-Colonel Maurice Alexander, K.C., C.M.G., the new M.P. for South-East Southwark, was born in Montreal and educated at McGill University. He is a son of Mr. John L. Alexander, for many years Collector of Customs to the Government of Cape Colony, and for two years Deputy Minister of Customs in that Government. Colonel Alexander's first military experience was obtained in the Officers' Training Corps attached to McGill University. In February, 1912, he was given a commission as lieutenant in



LT.-COL. MAURICE ALEXANDER, C.M.G., M.P.

the 1st Canadian Grenadier Guards, of Montreal, and in August of the same year was appointed signalling officer of the regiment. Later on he was made adjutant. Before leaving McGill he obtained the gold medal for Law and Arts in 1909, and in 1908 carried off the Inter-Universities Gold Medal for Debate. During the years 1908 and 1909 he was editor of the *University Annual*. He was awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal for saving two lives at Ste. Agathe, P.Q. Colonel Alexander joined the First Canadian contingent on Salisbury Plain in January, 1915, and was successively Divisional Paymaster of the Second Division and Deputy Judge-Advocate-General in London. After the war he was for a time attached to the British Embassy at Washington. He is practising at the English Bar.

When the House of Commons re-assembled on Monday, Colonel Alexander was among the earliest arrivals at Westminster. He put in an appearance at 5.20 a.m., when only two other Members were before him. He was the first National Liberal M.P. and the first new Member in attendance, and he secured a seat for Mr. Lloyd George as well as one for himself.

Mr. W. T. Cranfield, Worshipful Master of Canada Lodge, and better known as "Denis Crane," the author of "The Boys' Book of Canada," and other works on Canada, who succeeded Dr. Robert Donald as Chairman of the Dominion News Service, has severed his connection with that organisation.

Colonel H. W. Blaylock left for Canada by the *Olympic* on November 22.

Mr. A. Pepler, of Toronto, has arrived at the Knightsbridge Hotel, London.

Mrs. Avery and the Misses Avery, of Ottawa, have left London for the Continent.

General and Mrs. Charles MacDougall have left the Stafford Hotel, London, for the Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fleming, of Ottawa, have taken a flat at 2 Clarges Street, Mayfair, W.1.

Mrs. Minden Cole, of Montreal, arrived by the *Melita* to spend the winter in England and on the Continent.

Mr. Frank W. Strathly, representing F. W. Robins, Ltd., of Toronto, is staying at the Hotel York, Berners Street, London, W.

Mr. J. W. Norcross, Mr. Alfred Hague, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Carman arrived from Canada by the *Homer* last Saturday.

The Misses K. and G. Hamilton are leaving by the *Montclare* on December 8 to visit their aunt, Lady Drummond, in Montreal.

Lord Byng of Vimy, as hon. President of the Royal Canadian Institute, delivered the inaugural address in Toronto this month.

Miss Marjorie Cook, of Quebec, who has just completed her third novel, "The Way Things Happen," is leaving for Canada by the *Montclare* next month.

Mr. C. Lionel Hanington, President of the Canadian Club of Great Britain, left for Canada via New York by the *Mauretania* last Saturday.

Mr. L. T. Pacaud, the newly-appointed Secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, arrived on Wednesday by the *Empress of France*, accompanied by his wife.

Sir John Aird, of Toronto, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been selected as Canadian Vice-President of the American Bankers' Association.

Lady Loughheed and Miss Dorothy Loughheed, of Calgary, arrived by the *Empress of France* to spend some months on the Continent. Sir James Loughheed accompanied them as far as Quebec.

Mr. Wm. C. Noxon, the Agent-General for Ontario, is to speak to the members of the Royal Colonial Institute at Hove, and the local Rotary Club next Tuesday. His subject will be "Empire Emigration."

The Child Emigration Society, under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Lawley, gave a luncheon on Wednesday to Mr. L. S. Amery, First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Kingsley Fairbridge, the founder of the society; and Mr. J. J. Virgo, of Australia. The Duke of Devonshire was present.

Among the arrivals by the *Empress of France* this week have been Colonel and Mrs. Herbert Molson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry de Beaufort, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kennedy and the Misses Kennedy, Mr. L. O. P. Walsh, Lady de Blaquier, Mrs. A. C. Hay, and Mrs. W. H. Evans and her son, Mr. William Evans.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

- NOVEMBER 24.—Aria and Song recital by Ilma Marx, Æolian Hall, 3.15.
- NOVEMBER 25.—Birmingham Agricultural and Cattle Show, Bingley Hall (till November 30).
- NOVEMBER 25.—Verdi's "Requiem" and Wagner's "Parsifal," by Royal Choral Society, Royal Albert Hall, 2.30.
- NOVEMBER 25.—Football: Canadian Banks, First XI, v. Guaranty Trust Company, at Elmers End, Croydon; Reserve XI, v. Old Lyonians, at Harrow.
- NOVEMBER 26.—Tetrazzini concert, Royal Albert Hall, 3.
- NOVEMBER 27.—"The Story of the Quest" (illustrated by films and slides), by Commander Frank Wild, C.B.E., Queen's Hall, 8.30.
- NOVEMBER 28.—The King and Queen attend the service in commemoration of the 500th Anniversary of Lincoln's Inn, 4.
- NOVEMBER 28.—Royal Colonial Institute: Sir Alfred Pickford, Commissioner for Oversea Scouts and Emigration, on "The Boy Scout Movement."
- NOVEMBER 28.—English-Speaking Union: Rt. Rev. J. A. Newnham, D.D., on "Life and Travels Among the Indians of North-West Canada" (lantern slides), Trafalgar Buildings, 1 Charing Cross, 8.
- NOVEMBER 29.—St. Andrew's Eve Ball, Claridge's Hotel.
- NOVEMBER 30.—Prince of Wales attends the Ypres Ball, Royal Albert Hall.
- NOVEMBER 30.—Second lecture on the Quest, by Commander Wild, Queen's Hall, 3.
- NOVEMBER 30.—Pianoforte recital by Maurice Cole, Wigmore Hall, 3.15.
- DECEMBER 1.—Cinema lecture by Capt. J. Milton State (Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways), on "The Great Outdoors in Canada," Polytechnic, 309 Regent Street, 7.30.

PURELY PERSONAL—continued.

Miss Eleanor Dunsmuir, who has been the guest of Lady Allan in Montreal, has arrived in England, accompanied by Miss Martha Allan.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Perry, who have been spending part of their honeymoon at Virginia Hot Springs, are leaving Canada shortly for England. Mrs. Perry was formerly Mrs. Scott Waldie.

The arrivals from Montreal by the *Melita* on November 17 included Lieut. C. F. Bidwell, Miss A. E. Chick, Lieut. Adrian Hope, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Slater, Mrs. Dora Wallington (Ottawa), Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Blackaller, Mr. Canning, Mr. G. de Fleury, Mr. and Mrs. W. Farnell, Dr. J. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. and Miss Hepburn, Mrs. C. S. Mavberry, Mr. G. A. Osborne (Toronto), Rev. B. Brissson, Rev. C. Combe, Mr. Hugh Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Jacquet, Mr. T. M. Leacock, Mrs. M. and Miss Joan Moncrieff, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Sammett (Montreal), Mrs. E. M. Hewetson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. S. Wright (Kelowna), Mr. F. R. Wise, Mrs.

R. G. W. Rendall, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hosgood (Calgary), Mr. B. and Miss I. Wilkinson (Edmonton), Mr. S. Stilling (Regina), Mr. R. Peacock (Maple Creek), Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Liddibert (Moose Jaw), Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Grigg (Stanstead), Dr. and Mrs. M. A. Curry (Halifax).

Lord Beaverbrook will preside at the annual distribution of prizes, medals, and certificates to students of Pitman's School, to be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on Saturday, December 9.

Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor, who have been occupying the house of the late Mr. Angus in Montreal for some years, have moved to the house formerly occupied by Mr. De Sola, on Pine Avenue, Montreal.

The departures for Canada by the *Marburn* (late *Tunisian*) from Liverpool on November 17 included Mr. A. Bourne, Mr. R. R. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Harvey, Mr. J. F. Hendry, Mrs. R. B. Pritchard, Mr. J. Ritchie, Mr. W. H. Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Wilson.

Among the departures for Quebec by the *Empress of Britain* on November 16 were Mr. J. N. Bruneau, Mrs. G. L. Cairns, Mr. W. C. Coulter, Colonel J. Grant Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. George Henderson, Miss K. S. H. Rowley, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. F. H. Wallis.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec and Lady Fitzpatrick announce the engagement of their daughter, Alice, to Mr. Robert P. Kernan, son of Mr. John D. Kernan, of Utica, New York.

The engagement is announced between Captain J. F. M. Whiteley, M.C., R.E., only surviving son of Mr. John Whiteley, formerly of Madras and Mysore, and of the late Mrs. Whiteley, and Janet Ottilie Avery, daughter of the late Mr. F. W. Avery and of Mrs. Avery, of Ottawa.

The marriage took place on November 4, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, of Dr. Lillian Doris Irwin, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Irwin, of Victoria Avenue, Westmount, to Dr. John McDonald, son of Mr. Archibald McDonald, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Sir John Lindsay Dashwood, Bt., of West Wycombe Park, Bucks., Third Secretary, H.M. Diplomatic Service, and Helen Moira, elder daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Vernon Eaton, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, and Mrs. Eaton, 57 Brompton Square, London, S.W.

OBITUARY.

At Amherst, N.S.—Mr. Max. M. Sterne (69), late Professor of Music at Mount Allison College. At Pictou.—Dr. Smith Anderson (57).

At Montreal.—Mrs. Louis Frechette, widow of the well-known poet and mother of Mrs. Honoré Menier; Mr. L. J. Odillon Beauchemin (70), a well-known French-Canadian publisher; Mr. Frederic Schnauffer (63), a well-known fur merchant; the Very Rev. Pierre Robert (60); Miss Agnes Brown (80), city missionary for 23 years.

At Ottawa.—Mr. Joseph A. Seguin (58), a well-known French-Canadian citizen.

At Toronto.—Rev. William Briggs, D.D. (86), one of the most active members of the Methodist Church in Canada and father of Mr. Alfred W. Briggs, K.C.; Mr. Richard West (86), contractor; Mr. Robert Hobbs (68), who did prominent service in the Riel Rebellion.

At Guelph.—Mr. John Ogg (73), a native of Edinburgh, and formerly a prominent member of the Bisley team.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

ALHAMBRA, Charing Cross Road.
COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.
DALY'S, Leicester Square.—"The Lady of the Rose."
DEVRY LANE.—"Decameron Nights."
EVERYMAN, Heath Street, Hampstead.—"Mary Stuart."
GAIRTY, Strand.—"The Last Waltz" (José Collins).
HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket.—"East of Suez."
LYRIC, Hammersmith.—"The Beggar's Opera."
MASKELINE'S THEATRE OF MYSTERY, Langham Place.
PRINCE OF WALES, Coventry Street.—"The Co-Optimists."
QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" (Madge Titherage, Norman McKinnel).
ROYALTY, Dean Street.—"Mid-Channel" (Trene Vanbrugh).
ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"
WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

ALPINE CLUB GALLERY, Mill Street, Conduit Street.—Paintings, Drawings, and Etchings by "Three Young Men."
CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.
GIVES ART GALLERY, 22 Old Bond Street.—Pictures of Venice, Capri, Paris, Switzerland, and Spain, by H.H. Princess Marie Wolkonsky and H.H. Prince Peter Wolkonsky (closes December 1).
MADAME TUSSEAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

The marriage of Isabel McLeod, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Coles and Mrs. Coles, of London, Ont., to Mr. Hector Martin Connolly, of Montreal, took place on November 6 in the Bishop's Chapel, London, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Manning, Outremont (P.Q.), announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence Amelia, to Dr. John O. McDonald, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McDonald, Warren, Ont. The marriage is to take place shortly.

The engagement is announced of Lucile Du Plessis, only daughter of Dr. A. M. Gossage, C.B.E., and Mrs. Gossage, of 118 Gloucester Place, London, England, and granddaughter of the late Mr. Pillars Scarth Stevenson, of Montreal, to Mr. Ivan Horniman, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Emslie J. Horniman, of 13 Chelsea Embankment, London.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. Ambrose D. Lepine (44), who was Riel's adjutant during the rebellion, and was sentenced to death but reprieved; Mr. John Smith (75), who settled here in 1848; Mr. F. W. Sprado (65), formerly proprietor of the Manitoba Hotel.

At Calgary.—Mr. R. C. Edwards, editor of the *Eye Opener*, and a member of the Provincial Legislature; he was a grandson of Dr. Robert Chambers, founder of the old Edinburgh publishing house; Dr. O. F. Eastman.

At Victoria.—Mr. Edwin Johnson, K.C., formerly police magistrate.

The death is announced from Ottawa of Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts Macdonald (58), a well-known poet and litterateur. She belonged to a literary family, being the sister of Dr. Charles G. D. Roberts, the author and poet, now living in London; Mr. Theodore G. Roberts, the novelist and poet, of Fredericton; and Mr. William C. Roberts, political editor of the *Literary Digest* of New York; and a cousin of Mr. Bliss Carman, the poet.

REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGES.

A Review of the Situation in Canada, 1922

NO person who has had to deal with real estate or mortgages during the war period is likely to make a visit to Canada nowadays in any frame of mind other than a very chastened one.

The war difficulties really began in 1914, as we know to our cost. In the summer of that year certain negotiations were on foot, and within a few hours of completion, for some property in Toronto, when a cable arrived announcing the outbreak of the Balkan War. All was cancelled at once and from that date to this there has been no resumption of sales. It comes to this, that ten years have been cut right out of our lives—that is, in regard to real estate.

This has been very unfortunate for those who bought non-income-bearing property with the intention of turning it over quickly. This is, in fact, just the kind of real estate that people do buy for a quick turn—that is to say, vacant, or with very old and inadequate buildings on it, which latter are due to be demolished very soon. It is quite evident that a man who wishes to build a good office building as an investment would not buy a site on which an expensive one already exists.



AT THE CORNER OF KING AND YONGE STREETS, TORONTO.

He would buy such a site as I have described, and obviously that is the kind of property to choose with a view to an early turn-over. But how will you come out of it if you have to pay taxes and expenses for ten years of war? That is where the rub comes in for many people.

Then, again, as regards mortgages, how does the war period of ten years affect them?

Mortgages in Canada are usually made for a fixed term of five years; one might say *always* made for either three or five years. The reason for this, no doubt, is that conditions change so quickly in that country that it is not safe to loan for longer terms. But the moratoria and Soldiers' Relief Act are designed to frustrate this very provision.

A dishonest borrower has been able, on one plea or another, to get his obligation stayed off from year to year, until the loan has gone on for perhaps nine or ten years. During this time he may have neglected the house, which is the security for the loan; he may have neglected to pay his taxes, and even his insurance. Lastly, the character of the neighbourhood in which the house is situated may be changing for the worse.

During the whole of this time the lender is prevented by the legislation above-mentioned from doing anything, till at last things get so bad that even the law as understood in a truly democratic community allows him to get possession. He now finds that he has to provide a lot of money to clean up all this mess, and it speaks well for mortgages as investments that in almost all cases we find the capital and expenses are still covered, and generally a good deal of the arrears of interest

it, however, in addition to the other detriment, the neighbourhood has deteriorated, then there is probably one reason for it—indeed, an unfortunate case which meets with all the combination of evil.

The explanations given are enough to make clear why any person who has had to contend with such a set of difficulties for the past few years will probably go to Canada in a very chastened frame of mind, expecting to receive many shocks as his investigations proceed.

What was the writer's surprise, therefore, to find his spirits rising as his inspection progressed. He had some hundreds of cases to look up, and each one, almost without exception, proved to be better than was looked for. Finally, he had to tell his friends out there that he could only come to one conclusion, and that was that there never was a safer time to invest than at present.

This is the first time in 25 years that he could feel that way. There were always risks on one side of the account and hopeful factors on the other, and a balance to be struck. Now it looks as if things have got so low that they can scarcely go lower, and we all know quite well what the future must bring sooner or later. Mortgages made now are free of moratoria, etc.

Favourable Factors.

Now what are the favourable factors?

The first is the cheapening of money.

The next is the tendency of exchange to become more normal.

The third is the popularity of Canadian investments in the United States.

And the fourth is the good crop.

A man on the spot thinks that the last is the main thing, while a person at a distance looks more to world conditions.

Is it not highly probable that if the United Kingdom and the United States both provide capital for Canada there will be another period of expansion and prosperity? In pre-war times we used to see plenty going from England to Canada, but the wholesale investment of United States money in that country is a new phenomenon. Good authorities say that about \$1,500,000,000 is now permanently placed there, and that is the beginning. We hear of Scottish capital already starting to flow out there again, even with exchange at \$4.50. Everything points, in my view, to the turn of the tide.

Boom talk is rather at a discount nowadays in Canada. It is a country of violent ups and downs. A few years ago no absurdity was too wild to be believed, but to-day one scarcely hears about many quite sound "bull" points.

Take the development of mining in Northern Ontario, for instance. Some of these mines rank almost with the Transvaal in earning capacity, and there will be more found, no doubt, as exploration progresses. Already the field is something really big.

Then again, the question of oil in Western Canada is very little heard of, although strong people are exploring in a good many localities with good prospects. An authority of the very first class told a friend of mine some years ago, before the present searches began, that the oil markets of the world would one day be dominated by the great fields he believed to exist in the West. This opinion he formed after thorough investigation into the geological features of the region. He may have been wrong, but his authority would not be questioned by anybody; and now we see some of the most powerful corporations spending millions. It looks like something coming.

As to agriculture, of course everyone knows of the unlimited fertile land—accessible, too—waiting for settlers; and most of us have heard of the vigorous organisations now forming to get immigration going on a large scale again.

Prices of Real Estate.

A question that will be asked is "To what extent have prices of real estate fallen?" Well, one or two examples will suffice.

I saw a property for which certain people paid \$66,000 in cash, and which was abandoned a few months ago for the taxes, which amounted to \$2,500. You can now get that property for \$3,000, for which fairly sane people paid \$66,000 before the war. That looks safe enough, but the curious thing is that people would sooner wait and do the same thing again, when the atmosphere gets heated, than get it for next to nothing now when everyone lacks confidence. The public, in fact, will get in at the top, and I suppose it will always be so.

Another property which was sold for a million before the war is now in the balance. Shall it be allowed to go to tax sale for perhaps one-tenth or one-twentieth of the pre-war price?

These are extreme cases. I would say that, roughly speaking, all property in the West, other than quite first-class inside sites, has gone to one-half, and frequently one-third, of its former value.

When you come to think of it this is not very surprising. Consols fell some 40 per cent. or so, and many lines of (formerly) quite sound securities have been wiped out altogether, e.g., Russian Government bonds and railway debentures, German Government obligations, Mexican rails, Grand Trunk preference stock, and many more. I think that real estate in Western Canada has a better chance than most of them to "come" again.

In Toronto, of course, the fluctuations have been much less severe. Greater Toronto has a population of 730,000; and the suburban developments have been extraordinary, even in these times. I simply would not have believed it possible had I not seen it with my own eyes.

Building of city blocks will, no doubt, soon revive. It is the cost of labour and material which is the cause of the delay in the resumption of operations on a large scale on city blocks.

The whole transportation system of the city has been under debate for years, and at last the work has commenced, and a great deal has indeed been done. Several million pounds have been, and are being, spent in renewals, double-tracking the line to more distant points, provision of new rolling-stock, etc., etc. The fast electric radial line to Hamilton will really be built next working season. This will bring two million tons of coal per annum to the city at greatly reduced rates, and thus ensure a dividend to the people, for it is a public ownership affair. The old and somewhat obsolete existing radial lines which run out into the adjacent country are to be improved and diverted so as to come to a central station common to the entire revised transportation system. The whole thing will mean a new era in suburban development, and the greatly improved means of communication to the centre of the city should cause a brisk revival of inside city sites.

For suburban development I look for the first great expansion northwards along Yonge Street, and this will no doubt tend to draw the best retail shopping district northwards along that street. The experience in the United States cities has always been the same—a tendency on the part of the best shopping district to creep along from its first location towards the chief residential district. We see the same thing in Vancouver today in the most marked degree. Those who anticipated this movement there have done well, though for a time it looked as if they had miscalculated, in that the movement hung fire for a while.

As to suburban property, again, it looks as if New Toronto and those districts along the Hamilton Radial will have a good time.

Reverting to inside city property, I think that York Street should be the next thing to come into demand. Toronto people will agree to this suggestion; it looks so obvious.

Even in Toronto, with such bright prospects ahead, people scarcely dare to hope for anything but a modest revival, so cautious has everyone become these days. A person from a distance may, however, perhaps be pardoned for saying that people all through Canada seem to be underestimating the future now. It is rather a bold thing to say, because the man on the spot ought to know best; but it seemed to me to be so all along the line from coast to coast.

JOHN RODGERS.

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PACIFIC COAST FISHERIES.

The Royal Commission appointed to investigate the Pacific coast fisheries recommends (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent): (1) That fishing licences to Orientals be reduced by 40 per cent. next year; (2) that a new Department of Fisheries be created; (3) that there be a close season for sock-eye salmon for five years on Fraser River and its tributaries, provided the Americans do the same on Puget Sound.

The last suggestion is likely to arouse strong opposition, as it would mean practically the tying up of enormous capital investments, according to *The Times* Ottawa correspondent; and it is understood that the Government is not likely to put the proposal into force.

* *

IMPERIAL FRUIT SHOW.

The Ministry of Agriculture has been informed that the board of directors of the *Daily Mail* cannot see their way to organise an Imperial Fruit Show next year.

The Ministry feels that the industry might like an opportunity of meeting together to discuss means for continuing these shows, and especially that for 1923. The Ministry invites all interested to a public conference at 2 p.m. on Friday, December 1, at Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

—* *—

The offer of the Agent-General for Ontario, made in last week's *Canada*, of a box of apples grown in the Province, sent carriage free for 15s. 6d., has met with a very large response. The fruit is of splendid quality and flavour.

CANADIAN Cheese has had the reputation for many years of being the best in quality of any of its type imported into the United Kingdom.

CANADIAN GAME BIRDS.

Increase under Migratory Birds Convention.

With few exceptions, migratory game fowl have increased to a marked degree in Canada during the past season, according to reports received by Mr. J. B. Harkin, Commissioner of the Canadian National Parks, from migratory bird officers and wardens all over the Dominion. In the East, owing to the heavy rainfall and late breeding season, certain species did not hatch with as great success as in previous years, but the Western Provinces report increases in practically all species. A remarkable feature of the census being taken of the increase of bird life under the Migratory Birds Convention Act is the widespread increase in black duck. All over the Dominion there appear to be unprecedented numbers of these birds, and in some sections of New Brunswick especially they are reported to have appeared in exceptional flocks on the rivers and inland retreats. Cormorants, gulls, terns, cranes, Canada geese, brant, and plovers have also shown marked increases, while in certain sections eider duck have returned to breeding grounds heretofore abandoned.

Nova Scotia also reports an increase in its waterfowl, although the heavy rains in certain sections caused the loss of



SCAUPS.

many eggs and young. However, in other parts large broods were successfully reared, one duck being noticed with as many as 24 ducklings. A similar increase is reported from Prince Edward Island.

In Quebec the eider duck did not do as well, in many localities no broods being raised owing to the unseasonable weather. However, all other species of waterfowl hatched successfully.

In Ontario, as well as in the other Eastern Provinces, shorebirds are scarce. Black duck, mallards, green-winged teal, mergansers, loons, and wood duck have been seen in large numbers.

All through the West migratory birds show an increase, with the water-fowl leading the way. In Manitoba mallards and black duck are abundant, while in Saskatchewan geese have been seen in large numbers. Alberta's wild fowl are also doing well. British Columbia is expected to report a good season.

(Game Bird photographs on centre double page.)

* *—

CANADIAN CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Club of Great Britain, held on Thursday of last week, Mr. C. Lionel Hamilton was re-elected President and Mr. G. M. Moon Vice-President, and the following Board of Governors was elected: Messrs. Donald Armour, T. H. Crumplin, H. J. Davison, A. Lorne Hamilton, C. F. Hepburn, W. H. Rice, C. G. D. Roberts, L.L.D., G. H. Ward, E. R. Wayland, G. D. Young, and R. A. C. Young.

The club was reported to be in a satisfactory position.

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BROADCASTING IN THE WEST.

Control of wireless telephony by the Provincial Governments is recommended by the executives of the Telephone Departments of the Western Provinces, including Alberta, and legislation seeking to transfer control from the Federal to the Provincial Governments will be asked for at the coming sessions. The recommendation is that stations be licensed by the Provincial Governments and that 50 per cent. of the licence fees go to the Dominion Government.

—* *—

The Premier of Quebec announces that the Province is willing to pay the cost of an appeal to the Imperial Privy Council by Mr. John H. Roberts, editor of the *Axe*, for whose imprisonment the Quebec Legislature has passed a Bill.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The amount of fire premiums received by insurance companies in 1921 was \$50,830,391, and in 1920 \$54,704,281, the decrease being therefore \$3,924,890, or 7.17 per cent. of the 1920 business. The losses incurred in 1921 exceeded by \$5,384,000 the losses for 1920, the figures being \$30,250,341 and \$24,872,340 respectively. The ratio of losses incurred to premiums written for 1921 is therefore 50.51 per cent., compared with 45.42 per cent. for 1920, 50.28 per cent. for the last five years, and 57.10 per cent. for the entire 53 years over which the Department's records extend.

To secure the men for the resumption of lumbering operations, the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company posted notices on the church doors in many of the towns and villages from Monticelli down to Gracefield, calling for shanty-men, sawyers, chainers, teamsters, etc.

TORONTO. By disposing of timber limits which totalled 187 square miles in area, the Ontario Government on November 1 made a record for this year in the matter of a single day's timber sales.

LONDON.—Cattle-breeders from all over Western Ontario attended the Western Ontario Consignment Sale Company's 10th semi-annual sale of shorthorn cattle held here on October 31. An average price of \$200 was paid for the 65 need auctioned. The highest price, \$325, was paid for Royal Regent, an imported bull, owned by R. S. Robson and Son, of Danfield. The highest price for a female was brought by Butterfly Queen, owned by Harry McGee, of Toronto, for which \$460 was paid.

ST. CATHARINES.—That young Canadians should stay in their own country was the advice urged upon students of Ridley College by Sir Auckland Geddes, in an address delivered here during the course of a visit to his son, who attends the college.

WINDSOR.—According to the new city directory the population of Windsor, Walkerville, Ford, Sandwich, Riverside, and Ojibway, combined, is given as 69,030, an increase of more than 10,000 names over 12 months ago.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—Mr. T. J. Wilcox, who, with Mr. F. W. Freese, of Chicago, was given a 35-year franchise for the supply of gas to the citizens of Sault Ste. Marie, announces that the plant will cost \$332,475 complete and ready for operation.

Assessment figures show the total for 1923 to be \$16,583,977, or \$510,152 more than in 1922. This is due to a jump of \$1,222,705 in building assessments. Land and income assessments have dropped. There is a decrease of 243 in the population, owing to the closing of the steel plant.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The saw-mill and manufacturing plant of the E. T. Nesbitt Company, 74 Tenth Avenue, Limoilou, was completely destroyed by fire on October 31, entailing a loss ranging between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

—The construction of the Laval University annex to the School of Medicine and the new building for the Forestry School, on Ste. Foye Road, will be started at the end of April. The cost of these alterations will reach over \$500,000, and the work is expected to be completed by the middle of September.

—In his annual report in the Legislative Assembly, the Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, stated that the Province owned nearly 75 per cent. of the milch cows under control in Canada. The number of milch cows in the Province is 26,217. In June, 1922, there were 1,807 dairying industries

in the Province, comprising 650 butter factories, 751 cheese factories, 351 combined factories, and 50 creameries.

The annual report of the Quebec Exhibition Commission for 1922 shows a profit of \$25,744.

MONTREAL.—Building permits since January 1 numbered 1,050 up to October 31, and represented \$17,445,076, as against 1,151 permits, representing \$14,550,375, for the corresponding period of 1921; an increase, roughly, of \$3,000,000.

Mr. T. M. Birkett, of Thomas Birkett and Son, Ltd., Ottawa, has been re-elected President of the Canadian Wholesale Hardware Association for a second term at the annual meeting here. The guest of honour was Sir Henry Drayton, who expressed most optimistic views regarding the future outlook. Sir Henry was presented with a gold-plated safety razor. The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, former Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was also a speaker.

Officers for the coming year elected at the Army and Navy-Veterans' Convention here include the following: President, Major M. J. Graham, Vancouver; Vice-Presidents, Colonel the Rev. Canon J. E. Almond, Montreal; Captain Browne Wilkinson, Winnipeg; and Major H. E. Gates, Halifax, N.S. Provincial representatives: Quebec, Major W. G. Fellowes; Nova Scotia, Captain J. D. Monahan; New Brunswick, Comrade C. B. Weldon, Moncton; Alberta, Major W. B. Ryan, Calgary; British Columbia, Comrade T. Jones; Saskatchewan, Comrade Stephen H. Mitchell; Manitoba, Comrade C. J. Sharpe, Portage la Prairie; Ontario, Major W. H. Cooper, Toronto.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The North British Society held its 154th annual meeting here, with Mr. Alvin E. Macdonald in the chair. The coming visit of the Scottish curlers was brought to the attention of the meeting by Mr. McF. Hall, and the society decided to co-operate with the curling clubs in the entertainment of the visitors. The officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Mr. Alfred Dickie; Vice-Presidents, Dr. H. A. Kent, Messrs. M. McF. Hall, and A. F. Dyer; treasurer, Mr. F. G. Taylor; secretary, Mr. William Murdoch.

—The Nova Scotia Government has decided to withdraw all Crown lands from either sale or lease, for the purpose of conserving the forest and wood supply, and also for the preservation of waterways, water powers, and water supplies. This will in no sense interfere with land settlement, as there is an abundance of clear lands and farms in the Province for all present settlement purposes.

SYDNEY.—During October, the British Empire Steel Corporation turned out 29,000 tons of steel, said to be the largest ten-furnace production in the history of the company, and to break a record of 16 years' standing. The largest previous output was in 1906, when 26,504 tons were produced in a single month. The billet mill also made a new daily record, when 1,112 tons of billets were turned out on one day.

TRURO.—At the annual meeting here of the Nova Scotia branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, the Lieutenant-Governor was elected Hon. President and Judge Patter, New Glasgow, President. A motion was passed that the Scottish curling team which is to visit Canada should divide their time in Nova Scotia as follows: Halifax, January 2 to 4; New Glasgow, 5 and part of 6; Truro, remainder of 6 and

WATERVILLE.—The pre-cooling apple plant located here, representing a new and unique process in the Annapolis Valley, was put into operation early in September, and good results have been obtained to date. It is expected that the pre-cooling system will be adopted generally in the Valley without delay, particularly in connection with the packing of early varieties of apples.

LUNenburg.—The international champion schooner, *Bluenose*, on her arrival back from Gloucester, after winning the international race with the U.S. fishing schooner, had a great reception.

SHELBURNE.—For some time past work in the shipbuilding plants has been very slack, but recently contracts have been let which will keep all the yards busy during the present fall and winter.

CANADIAN law requires that Cheese made from milk from which any part of the fat (cream) has been removed, should be branded "Skimmed Cheese." The result is that all Canadian Cheese is made from whole milk. Consumers who ask for "Canadian" may be assured of getting a pure and unadulterated product.

WALLI, THE SEPTUAGENARIAN, has
 gone to the top of the mountain to a
 much higher degree in Canada during
 the past season. (See page
 178.)

SOME CATTLE



A GOOD BAG OF BLUE GROUSE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.



MALLARD'S NEST ON T



IN THE VICINITY OF STRATHCONA PARK, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.

GAMA HIRN

In the first month of the year birds are very scarce in the prairie states, but in the Western Provinces report is made to generally be abundant.



POLOVER ON BERG LAKE, JASPER PARK, ALBERTA.

RENS OF AN ALBERTA LAKE



PRAIRIE CHICKEN (SHARP-TAILED GROUSE) FEEDING IN THE WINTER.

THE FARMER'S DOLLAR.

Considering the excellent crops which have been harvested throughout the entire Dominion this year, one might naturally suppose that the increased purchasing power of the farmer resulting therefrom would immediately prove a very strong impetus to business throughout the country (says the monthly commercial circular of the Royal Bank of Canada). It must not be overlooked, however, that the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar is still below par. Speaking generally, prices of farm products are low compared with manufactured and imported articles and the cost of labour. In other words, farm products are being produced, at the present time, at very moderate profits, and in many cases at an actual loss to the producer, after allowing the farmer a living wage. In most cases, and particularly where crops have not been good in previous years, the total amount realised must be applied on existing debts. While the general situation has been greatly improved by the bounteous crops, we cannot expect a well-balanced prosperity until the value of agricultural products improves in relation to general costs. The situation, however, contains the elements which must automatically effect a cure.

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A determined effort is to be made to consolidate the Talbot House movement in Canada, and with that aim the Dominion headquarters will be transferred from Toronto to Winnipeg.

OIL IN THE WEST.

The British Petroleum, Ltd., have "spudded in" their first oil well in the Wainwright field. The company have machinery capable of drilling to a depth of 5,000 ft. An Edmonton concern had a contract to sink two additional wells in the Wainwright field for the British company.

While the numerous drillers on the Canadian side of the line have not yet struck a gusher, streams of oil are shooting up from several wells not ten miles from the border to the south (says the Calgary correspondent of the Toronto *Telegram*). The Black Magic well, the last to come in, is but three-quarters of a mile from the Gordon Campbell well, that is expected to develop a huge flow hourly. This is a Toronto syndicate's prospect, and immediately east of it is the Gladys Belle, another huge gusher.

Long lines of tank cars are moving south from Calgary into the field, and oil men from all parts of the world are crowding into the Sweet Grass country. Such an enormous flow is pouring out of the wells that \$2.50 per barrel the price of crude oil has dropped to \$1.50.

—*—

"We in Southern Saskatchewan are living in the poorest part of the Province; the garden of Saskatchewan is the North," declares the Hon. S. L. Latta, Minister of Education in the Saskatchewan Government.

NEWFOUNDLAND The Norway of The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated. Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much-praised Fiords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest in fin, fur, and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a license fee of \$50 (£10), and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of \$10 (£2).

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining,

Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and Iron Mines in active operation.

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest **Paper Mills** recently established.

For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reild Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons for distribution.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

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FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS

IN THE PROVINCES OF

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA

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Valuable business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etc.

Full information at the Company's Offices, Winnipeg, Canada, or 1 Lime Street, London, E.C.3.

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FROM EAST TO WEST

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN. Mr. H. H. McLellan, Fire Marshal, reports, for the quarter ended September 30, 227 fires, with a total loss of \$979,471. Of this amount the insurance companies paid \$454,268, and the owners of the buildings destroyed bore the loss of \$222,173. For the nine months of 1922 there had been reported at the office a total loss of \$3,263,810.

PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—The quality of poultry raised in this Province has attracted widespread attention. A number of foreign buyers are purchasing turkeys, geese, and fowl for export, and paying satisfactory prices.

SUMMERSIDE.—A shipment of 158 silver foxes left here recently for points in the United States. Despite the new duties levied there, there appears to be an increasing demand for the best Prince Edward Island foxes for breeding stock.

A vote on the prohibition of the import of alcoholic liquors will probably take place in Prince Edward Island early next year.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The power line to Brandon, now under consideration by the Manitoba Power Commission, is a practical certainty in the near future. Brandon officials are anxious to obtain power and light from Winnipeg, and representations have been made to both the Winnipeg Electrical Railway Company and the Manitoba Power Commission to that effect.

About 6,000 peonies have been planted in Winnipeg gardens this fall as a result of the "Plant a Peony" campaign.

The white-tailed or Virginia deer, a species almost unknown in this Province 30 years ago, is increasing rapidly, and to-day in the woodland country and the vast Manitoba game preserve lying between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba this variety of deer is reported to be plentiful.

—The agreement under which railways operating in Manitoba paid the Provincial Treasury Department \$310,000 annually having expired, negotiations will be commenced here shortly to arrange a new agreement.

—Mr. Douglas Lauchlin McLean, eldest son of Mr. J. D. McLean, Assistant Deputy Minister and Secretary of the Department of Indian Affairs, has been appointed Deputy Minister of Public Works for Manitoba. Mr. McLean was born in Ottawa in 1866.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—In future mutual fire insurance companies operating in the Prairie Provinces will have to set aside larger sums for reserve than they are now required to do, provided that the three Provincial Governments enact the model draft Bill prepared by the Fire Insurance Superintendents of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and representatives of the mutual companies at a conference held here.

No official exhibit of livestock will be sent to the international show at Chicago this year by the Saskatchewan Government, but an exhibit will be sent in 1923. The Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture, announces that the Saskatchewan Government will pay an honorarium of \$300 for a grand champion-ship, \$100 for a reserve championship or Canadian champion-ship, and \$50 for a first prize with livestock which may be exhibited from Saskatchewan at the Toronto show.

SASKATOON.—The Right Rev. G. E. Lloyd, Anglican Bishop of Saskatchewan, declared in an interview here that the immigration policy of the Federal Government should exclude all aliens during the next ten years. He favours

bringing only Anglo-Saxons to Canada until all foreign-born settlers now in the Dominion have been Canadian.

Mr. C. Bowdell Clark, formerly a legal assistant with the Hydro Electric Commission, Toronto, has been appointed Professor of Law of Saskatchewan University. Mr. Clark is a Rhodes Scholar, who took the degree of B.C.L. at Oxford University. He returned to Canada last June.

SWIFT CURRENT.—According to Mr. Harry Ingram, representative of the truck department of the International Company, there will most certainly be a motor truck service established next spring between Swift Current and the Burn-Lethbridge line, and also one that will give local shippers daily access to the Gravelbourg line by operating truck transportation between Morse and Hodgeville.

PRINCE ALBERT. The first Indian corn show in Saskatchewan was held here on October 14. The corn on view was representative of the Northern Saskatchewan area as far east as Tisdale and as far west as Shellbrook. The bulk of the exhibits shown were thus raised in territory which is nearly 300 miles north of the international boundary.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Hon. Geo. Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, intends to introduce a Bill at the next Session of the Legislature to amend the Game Act, giving the Minister power to grant permits to farmers who are suffering loss from prairie chickens to shoot them for one or two days out of season, as the case may demand. This does not mean an extension of the shooting season, and the privilege will not be extended to sportsmen.

—Out of 18,491 farmers in the dry belt area of Southern Alberta, only 115 have asked the Provincial Government to move them to farms in the northern part of the Province, according to the Hon. George Hoadley.

—Over 50,000 quarter sections of land, or more than 8,000,000 acres, are available for homestead entry in the Edmonton district. These lands are largely within a radius of from 50 to 100 miles of Edmonton. In addition there are millions of acres to be had in the Peace River and the Grande Prairie sections of the Province.

Mr. E. J. Fream, a native of Gloucester, has been appointed a member of the Public Utilities Board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. John Stocks in 1917.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The Provincial Government was sustained on the first division of the current session of the Legislature on November 1, when an amendment to the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was rejected by a vote of 25 to 19. The amendment was introduced by Mr. R. H. Neelands, Labour member for South Vancouver, and deplored the omission from the Speech of any reference to unemployment.

Legislation introduced by the Attorney-General includes a Bill designed to provide for the maintenance of parents by their children. The Bill, to be known as the "Parents' Maintenance Act," casts upon every son or daughter the liability for the maintenance of his or her dependent parents.

British Columbia municipalities will profit to the extent of \$1,300,000 as their share of profits derived from Government sale of liquor in the Province during the last fiscal year, according to a statement made in the Legislature by the Attorney-General. The Government will issue no more licences liquor exporting houses in this Province. At present there are about 23 licensed exporting houses in British Columbia.

NORTH VANCOUVER.—After a long conflict the contract awarding construction of the new ferry to Napier and Miller, of Glasgow, Scotland, has been approved by the City Council.

By eating food produced within the Empire you are promoting trade within the Empire and with your own people. Ask for Canadian cheese and butter.

Our International Banking Service

Separate Foreign Exchange Departments, under specialists, are maintained at our London, New York, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto Branches, as well as at the Head Office in Winnipeg. No more complete Foreign Exchange organization exists in Canadian banking. Our statistical Service offers vital assistance to business men in their import and export trade relations. Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865. HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.
LONDON OFFICES: 6 PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, 26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.
TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) \$152,625,386.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Affiliated with Lloyds Bank, Limited.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000.

Paid-up Capital, £1,100,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,100,000.

Head Office: EDINBURGH.

London Office: 37 NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.4

WILLIAM CARNEGIE, General Manager; GEORGE A. HENKIN, Secretary.

T. C. RIDDELL, Manager; DUGALD SMITH, Assistant Manager.

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 86; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 80½; 2½ p.c. Ins., 65; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 78½; 4 p.c. Stk., 88; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 85½; 4½ p.c. Bds., 90½.
British Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 77½; 4½ p.c. Ins., 92½.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 80½.
Newfoundland.—4 p.c., 1913-38, 80½; 4 p.c., 1935, 93½; 3½ p.c., 1945, 77½; 3½ p.c., 1919, 75½; 3½ p.c., 1952, 77.
Ontario.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1947, 112½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 114½.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 77; 4½ p.c., 1954, 77; 4 p.c., 1934, 95½.
Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 86½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 90½; 5 p.c. Debs., 1933-44, 95½.
Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1930-51, 97½; 1932-52, 94½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 107½; 1923-53, 92½; 5 p.c., 1953, 94½.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 59½; 4 p.c., 1932, 91½; 3½ p.c., 1941, 79½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 83½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 90½; Maisonneuve, 4½ p.c., 1949-50, 83½; 5 p.c., 1952-3, 100½.
Ottawa.—4 p.c., 1926-49, 92.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 100; 4 p.c., 1958, 79½; 4½ p.c., 1963, 91½.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 95½.
St. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 85½.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 99½; 3½ p.c., 1949, 91½; 4 p.c., 1936, 87½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 83½.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1931, 91½; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 82; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 81½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 90½.
Victoria.—4½ p.c., 1962, 86½.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940-60, 85; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 93.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 94½.
Algonia Eastern.—5 p.c. Bds., 44½.
Atlantic and N. West.—5 p.c., 1937, 90.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 92.
Buffalo and Lake Huron.—1st Mort., 101½.
Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 77½.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 1939, 93½; 4 p.c. Perp., 71½; 3 p.c., 1953, 60½; 4 p.c., 1930, 96½; 4 p.c. Alta., 1939, 83½; 4 p.c. Sask., 85½; 3½ p.c., 1958, 76½; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrgs., 44½; Westn. 4½ p.c., 1942, 93½; Ont. 3½ p.c., 1938, 82½; 4 p.c. Perp., 71½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 1961, 75; Pac. 4 p.c., 1959, 83½; 4½ p.c., 1950, 90½; Que. 4 p.c. Perp., 69½.
Can. Pacific.—199; 4 p.c. Perp., 77½; 4 p.c. Perp., 80½; Spe. Inv., 6 p.c. Notes, 113½.
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1939, 79½.
Grand Trunk.—8½; 4 p.c. Guar., 77½; 1st Perp., 7½; and Perp., 80½; 3rd Perp., 30½; Borrd. Can. Perp., 6 p.c., 98½; Perp., 97½; Westn. 4 p.c., 1959, 76½; Dollar Bds., 83½.
Grand Trunk Pac. Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 88½; 3 p.c., 1962, 68; 4 p.c., 1958A., 77½; 4 p.c. do. B., 77½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 70½; 4 p.c. Debs., 44½.
Ontario and Quebec.—6 p.c. Cap., 112½; 5 p.c. Perm., 94½.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 93.
Ou Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 76.
Quebec and Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 70½.
Quebec Cent.—Cap., 98½; 3½ p.c. and Mt. Debs., 93½; 5 p.c. 3rd Mt. Debs., 96.
"Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 96½; 8 p.c. and Debs., 103; 8 p.c. Pf., 4/10½.
Bk. of Montreal.—51½.
Brit. Empire Trust.—Pref. Ord., 15/6; Perp. Pref., 10/1½.
Can. Bk. of Commerce.—41½.
Can. Nthn. Prairie Lands.—36½.
Can. Land and Irrig.—1/6; 6 p.c. Debs., 9½.
Hudson's Bay.—7 31-32; Pref., 99½.
Investment Corp. of Can.—Ord., 57½.
Royal Bk. of Can.—45½.
San Antonio Land.—6 p.c. Bds., 9.
Trust and Loan of Can.—(15/-), 10/6; 4 p.c. Debs., 81½.
Union Bk. of Can.—31.
Western Can.—Ord., 11.

Electric Light and Power.

Brazil Traction.—50½; Pref., 88.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 82½; Pref. Ord., 75½; Perp. Pref., 78; 4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 77.
Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 93.
Cities Services.—6 p.c. Pref., 76½.
Elect. Dev. of Ontario.—5 p.c. Bds., 104.
Kaministiquia.—5 p.c. Bds., 104.
Montreal Water and Power.—4½ p.c. G. Bds., 98.
Shawinigan Water.—5½ p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 109½; 5 p.c. Bds., 110½.
Toronto Suburban.—4½ p.c. Debs., 86.
Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 75½.
Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Debs., 72½.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Brit. Empire Steel.—Com., 124.
Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 100½.
Can. Iron Foundries.—Com., 11; Pref., 11½.
Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 87½.
Dom. Steel.—6 p.c. Pref., 85½.
Nova Scotia Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 94½.
Steel of Can.—7 p.c. Pref., 102 9-16; 6 p.c. Bds., 110½.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 27/9; 7 p.c. Pref., 23/9; 7 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 94; 8 p.c. Debs., 108½.

Miscellaneous.

Benson and Hedges (Can.).—8½ p.c. Debs., 99.
Brit. Controlled Oilfields. 9/1½; Pref., 10½.
Can. Car.—7 p.c. Pref., 79½.
Can. Westn. Lumber Yds. 5 p.c. Debs., 75; 5 p.c. Inc., 29½; Com., 1/-.
Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 46.
Dom. Tar and Chemical.—34½.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—23/9; 6 p.c. Pref., 21/1½; 7½ p.c. Bds., 115.
Marconi of Can.—97½.
Ogilvie Flour Mills.—Com., 200.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Week Ending November 14.

Canadian Northern.—\$1,094,100; increase \$117,401.
Canadian Pacific.—\$5,232,000; increase \$820,000.
Grand Trunk.—£489,101; increase £80,412.

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, November 9.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .56½; Atlas, .31; Algonquin, .104; Buckingham, .42½; Cons. W.D. Lake, .41; Clifton, .45; Davidson Cons., .24½; Dome Mines, \$43.10; Goldale, .44; Hattie, .25; Hollinger, \$12.30; Kirkland Lake, .45; Lake Shore, \$2.85; McIntyre, \$18.25; Moneta, .13; Newray, .24; Porcupine Crown, .24½; Preston, .10½; Schumacher, .40; Teck-Hughes, .91½; Vipond, .64; Wasipka, .16½; West Tree, .11½.
SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .32½; Crown Reserve, .27; Castle Thretheway, .24½; Mining Corporation, .85; Nipissing, \$5.75; Peterson Lake, .13½; Temiskaming, .32.

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COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, Etc.

Bank of Montreal.—The London office of the Bank of Montreal has received advice from the head office in Montreal that a branch of the bank has been opened at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Dominion Bank (Canada).—The London office has received a cable from the head office in Toronto, announcing the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., payable on January 2 next, together with a bonus of 1 per cent.

Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir). Production and sales of coal for the quarter ended September 30 were: Tipton tons 197,524, increase over corresponding period last year 15,556; commercial tons 167,912, increase 17,688; sales tons 164,346, increase 18,294.

Province of Saskatchewan.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces that the transfer books of the 4 per cent. Registered Stock, 1951, and 4½ per cent. Registered Stock, 1952, will be closed from December 11 to 11, inclusive, for preparation of half-yearly interest warrants payable January 1.

Grand Trunk Railway Co.—The transfer books of the 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock will be closed from December 2 to December 30, both days inclusive, for the payment of the dividend guaranteed by the Canadian Government. Warrants for the dividend to December 31, 1922, will be forwarded on December 30 to all who are registered on December 2 as owners of the stock.

Goodyear Tire. Net profits of \$1,024,024, after provision for reserves, are shown by the annual statement for the year ending September 30, 1922, compared with \$221,005 for the six months' period ending March 31, 1922. The company has reduced its net indebtedness by \$800,000, leaving a balance of \$304,426. After providing for manufacturing, selling, and administrative expenses, a reserve of \$300,875, has been set up for plant depreciation. The directors will resume payment of quarterly dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Ticket Day. *Day Day.*
Wednesday, Nov. 29. Thursday, Nov. 30.
THROUGHMORTON STREET, Thursday.

There has not been much sustained activity on the Stock Exchange during the past week, but the general tone has been good, and there is a feeling of relief that the election is now out of the way. An expansion of business is being predicted, but there is a temporary disposition to await the immediate shaping of events in the new Parliament.

Gilt edged issues have fluctuated, but a forward tendency has predominated, and home rails have advanced moderately on balance on a steady volume of investment. Oil shares are still unsteady and without sustained improvement, while rubbers maintain a quietly firm undertone. There has been spotty strength in industrials.

Among Canadian securities there has only been a moderate volume of business, and general conditions have been hesitating, though the undertone has been hard. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion there has been little movement. The Fours hold at 88 and the 4½ per cents. at 100. Municipal issues have marked time.

In the railroad group, Canadian Pacific have reacted moderately to 15½ in sympathy with the dollar. Grand Trunk stocks have marked time throughout.

Among land shares, Hudson's Bays are firm at 8, after being still higher. Other land shares hold firm.

As regards miscellaneous and industrial securities, movements have been mixed and rather uncertain. Dominion Steels have fallen 2, to 35½. Canada Cements at 8½ are rather better, while the Pref. are 10½ ex-div. Canadian Car Pref. have fallen 2, to 68½. Lake Superior issues are unchanged, while Canadian General Electrics have fallen 1, to 91½. Spanish River Pulp Pref., at 107½, are also 1 down.

There has been a sharp rebound to 50½ in Brazilian Tractions in sympathy with other Brazilian issues. Mexican tractions are occasionally 1 to 2 up.

Canadian mines have been quiet.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, November 10.

Last week, though trading was of small volume, and, as a rule, dull, the trend of prices was generally upwards. Several encouraging new factors doubtless exercised some influence, among these being the encouraging earnings statement of the C.P.R. for September, and the nine months' figures of the Quebec Railway, both of these showing very encouraging improvement as compared with the corresponding periods of 1921.

Re-opening on Tuesday, after the three-day break, markets displayed a weaker tone. Canada Steamships Pref. came in for some selling pressure, and fell back 2½ on the day. The papers were quiet and mostly lower, though Provincial Paper marked the greatest gain of the day, 2 points. Both B.E. Steel and Steel of Canada lost fractionally. The active feature of strength was Consolidated Smelters, which came in for considerable demand, and closed with a net gain of 1½, after having been higher during the day. This strength is, no doubt, due to anticipation of a resumption of dividends, on which matter some declaration is expected in December. Canadian General Electric also advanced 1½.

On Wednesday conditions continued much the same. Cons. Smelting again led in point of activity, and put on another fraction. The papers were irregular, Spanish River Common gaining and the Pref. losing the same, viz., 1½; several of the others lost fractionally, as did also B.E. Steel and Pref. and Steel of Canada. Canadian Cottons, with a gain of 2½, was the strongest stock of the day.

Yesterday the local market was again dull and for the most part easier. B.E. Steel issues were the most active, but both the

common and the 2nd Pref. touched the day fractionally lower. Little or no interest was evidenced in Steel of Canada. The papers, though quiet, were fairly firm, Altaba advancing 1½. Ogilvie Milling showed the greatest loss, 2 points, but strong features were provided by Intercolonial Coal, which advanced 1½, and Kamistiquia, which advanced 1½, though in both cases the turn-over of shares was very small.

Among current prices are: Altaba, 61½; Asbestos, 68½; Pref., 86; B.E. Steel 10, and Pref., 30½; Brompton, 35; B.C. Fishing, 28; Can. Car, 20½; Pref., 61½; Can. Cement 76; Pref., 69 1/2; Can. Cottons 114, Pref., 88; Can. Gen. Electric, 82; Can. S.S. Lines 20½; Pref., 57½; Cons. Smelting, 27½; Dom. Cannets, 34½; Dom. Glass 83½; Pref., 68½; Dom. Steel Pref., 80; Dom. Textile 192; Pref., 108½; Howard Smith, 70½; Intercolonial Coal, 75; Kamistiquia, 94 1/2; L. of Woods 107, Pref., 111; Lamentide, 93½; Mont. Cottons, 93½; Mont. Power, 98½ 1/2; Nat. Breweries, 54½; Ogilvie, 260; Ottawa Power, 94; Ottawa Traction, 70; Price Bros., 45; Provincial Paper, 80½; Quebec Rly., 24½; Riordon 6, Pref., 9; Shawinigan, 112; Spanish River 93½; Pref., 102; Steel of Can., 61½; Toronto Rly., 94½; Wayacmack, 60½; Winnipeg Rly., 38, Pref., 84. The continued rise of Canadian Cottons has been accompanied by some suggestions of an increase in the dividend, but it is stated that there is no official encouragement for any such anticipations.

It is announced that Price Bros. will double the capacity of its mills in the Lake St. John district. The completion of this work, which is to be begun early next spring, will, it is said, place the company in an unrivalled position in the lumber and pulp business in Canada.

The Catholic School Commission has announced its decision not to accept any of the offers for the \$2,000,000 issue of 5 per cent. 20-year bonds, for which it recently invited tenders. The highest bids were as follows: For bonds payable both in Montreal and New York, 94.127 Canadian Funds, and 93.145 N.Y. Funds; for bonds payable in Montreal only, 92.147. It is expected that tenders will presently be invited for an issue of 5½ per cent. bonds.

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Hon. J. A. Robb, Canadian Minister of Commerce, arrived at Sydney last week in response to Mr. Hughes's invitation to the Canadian Government to send over a Minister to discuss trade reciprocity.

Mr. Robb, in an interview, said he expected that there would be an increase in Canada's trade with Australia as the result of the increased American tariff (says the *Morning Post* correspondent at Sydney, N.S.W.). The American duties on wool, for instance, would probably lead to direct importation of Canadian requirements, instead of via London or Boston, as formerly. Dried fruits were another possibility. Australian oranges, at Vancouver had recently undersold the Seattle product.

Barcelona Traction, Light and Power.—Coupon No. 15 of the 7 per Cent. Prior Lien "A" Bonds for the half-yearly interest, due December 1, will be paid on and after that date. One per cent. will be paid on the 6 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds on and after December 1 in full discharge of the half-yearly interest Coupon No. 22, due on that date, at the Bank of Scotland, 20 Bishopsgate, London, E.C., and in Toronto, at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 23 King Street West, at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of presentation.

MINING NOTES.

It is announced that the directors of the Dome Mines have decided to recommend a change in the capital structure of the company. Following the company's intention to decrease the par value of its shares by repurchase in cash, and a payment of \$1 on March 1 reduced the par value of the shares from \$20 to \$9. It is now proposed to substitute for the present shares, shares of no par value, representing four of the old shares for each one of the present shares.

A report from Kirkland Lake, dated November 4, states that the Northern Ontario Light and Power Co. had opened out the repair work, following the fire, in recent time, and that the mines of the Kirkland Lake gold area would again recover a full supply of power before the end of that week. The output of gold from the district during November is thought to be expected to be about at the normal rate, while steady monthly increase in production is expected thereafter. When the fire temporarily cut off the power supply, Teek-Hughes was milling ore at a value of from \$40 to \$45 per ton. The mine is expected to produce around \$2,000 per day, and to initiate dividend payments in December or January next.

At the Lake Shore mine the main shaft is to be deepened at once from the present depth of 600 to 800 feet. The ultimate capacity is to be extended next spring so as to enable the mine's output to be traded, which implies production at the rate of about \$1,500,000 per annum.

The Wright Hargreaves shaft is to be sunk to the 850 and 1,000-ft. levels. The mill treats about 200 tons of ore daily, with a monthly output of from \$60,000 to \$70,000.

The Northern Canada Power Co., Ltd., expects to be able to deliver power from the new Sturgeon Falls plant into Porcupine by the end of this year. The construction programme has proceeded without hindrance. By the beginning of November construction work on the power house was well advanced, the first stages of the dam on the Mattagami River had been completed, and the work of heightening the dam was under way; the sub-station at Schumacher, for the distribution of the power, was under construction, and the transmission line had been built. Delivery of power by the end of the year was, to some extent, dependent upon the Mattagami River remaining open for the transportation of supplies and machinery, as otherwise a long haul overland would be necessitated.

A new and important discovery of gold is reported from the McIntyre mine, where a shaft has cut a rich and entirely new vein at the 2,000-ft. level. In the ore from the new vein free gold is distinctly visible, which is unusual for the McIntyre, whose best veins, which yield from \$35 to \$40 per ton, contain no free gold. The vein will be developed in the near future; its extent is at present unknown, but it is stated to fill the entire width of the shaft.

The Matachewan Power Co. reports rapid progress with its new plant, and transmission lines are being laid connecting the plant with the consumers of power. Of the first unit of 2,000 h.p., which will be generated before the end of this year, 1,800 h.p. has already been contracted for. So strong is the demand for power that large extensions to the plant are necessary, and the company has sold \$800,000 more bonds to provide funds for the immediate development of 6,000 additional h.p. at the plant at Indian Falls on the Mattagami River. The Porcupine Davidson gold mines has contracted with the Matachewan Power Co. for a full supply of power for an indefinite period.

It is reported from West Shining Tree that the Tonopah Co. is meeting with encouraging results in its work of developing the Herkib mine. The shaft is said to have entered a highly mineralised porphyry zone near the 300-ft. level.

PERCY LUSCOMBE AND COMPANY.
MINING STOCKS AND BONDS.
55 St. Francois Xavier Street. Montreal, Canada.

CANADA AND BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

Organisation of Sections at London and Birmingham.

Good progress is being made by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London with the organisation of Canadian sections at the British Industries Fair at both London and Birmingham, February 19—March 2, 1923.

The trades to be represented at the London section include cutlery, jewellery, hard haberdashery, glass ware, china, paper, fancy goods, leather goods, toys, sports goods, musical instruments, furniture, chemicals, foodstuffs, confectionery, and tobacco. Any class of Canadian goods, however, may be shown in the Canadian section at London, subject only to the limitation that goods of any class scheduled for the Fair at Birmingham must not occupy more than a fourth of the space of any exhibit in London.

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London has taken a block of space at the White City for the Canadian section in a very favourable position near the main entrance, and is now inviting applications from manufacturers in Canada or their agents in London. The charge is 3s. per square foot. A deposit of 25 per cent. must accompany the application for space.

Applications should be made to the Exhibition Committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London (55 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1); or those from firms in Canada can be forwarded through the British Trade Commissioner in Toronto, who is in a position to give information regarding the Fair.

CANADIAN CUNARDERS.

The new Cunard Canadian ships, *Andania*, *Antonia*, and *Ausonia* have become extremely popular, not only amongst



THIRD-CLASS STATEROOM ON THE "ANTONIA."

cabin, but also with third-class passengers, and a remarkable number of testimonials have been received from travellers.

Particular attention is paid on these ships to entertainments and sports. On a recent trip of the *Antonia*, in addition to the usual concerts, there were dances every day, a whist drive, a children's party, a tennis tournament, and a day's sport with sixteen different items.

GRAND TRUNK MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT.

The Grand Trunk shareholders' committee have been advised that, having regard to the dismissal of the appeal by the Privy Council, no further legal action could be taken to obtain payment to the stockholders of any compensation from the Dominion Government.

The committee have decided to forward to the Government a memorial urging them to take into consideration the equitable claims of the stockholders which the arbitrators determined could not be entertained in the arbitration proceedings, but must be left for the decision of the Dominion Government.

CANADIAN Cheese and Butter is all made in factories. These factories are under constant supervision as to sanitation and proper methods of manufacture.

CANADIAN BANKS FOOTBALL CLUB.

Victory in Second Round for Banks Cup.

The following team took the field last Saturday in the Cup-tie against the Royal Bank of Scotland: Harris (Montreal, captain); Humphreys (Royal), and Stainton (Commerce); Mansfield (Montreal), Palatini (Royal), and McCulloch (Nova Scotia); Atkinson (Commerce), Williams (Montreal), Elder (Nova Scotia), Stott (Commerce), and Habgood (Montreal).

The Royal Bank had won all its League matches to date, and was reported a hot side which would take a heap of beating. Expectations of a keen struggle were fully realised, the swaying fortunes of the game keeping the many enthusiastic supporters on the tip-toe of excitement to the last minute.

The Scots got off the mark at once, swinging the ball from wing to wing in traditional style, and working to provide openings for their left-winger, whose speed and clever footwork were a feature of the early stages of the play and led up to the first goal, which was headed by Donaldson from a perfect centre. Nothing daunted by the reverse, the Canadians counter-attacked hotly, Palatini presently placing them on level terms from a well-judged free-kick. Ends were changed without further scoring, the second half opening in similar fashion to the first, with Scottish incursions into the Canadian marches. The Scots went ahead again after 15 minutes, and Kelly, being allowed to get away on the right wing, scored with a shot which Harris misjudged. For a considerable time the Banks were unable to make any impression on a dour defence which, with victory in sight, fought grimly to keep them out. An equally grim struggle was taking place on the touch-line, the rival fans rending the air with terrible yells of encouragement and appeal. The ball presently emerged from a struggle in the Scots' goal. Stainton lobbed it back high into the goal-mouth, where a back, in trying to clear, headed it through his own goal. This proved the turning point in the game. The Canadian forwards went down with the ball; their feet time after time, and Elder banged home two more goals amid scenes of tremendous enthusiasm.

The team owed its victory to the fact that it stayed every yard of the course, and was able, towards the end, to outplay its opponents. Palatini played a great spoiling game at centre-half, as did McCulloch on the left. The forwards played well, particularly during the last half-hour, Elder being a dashing leader and Atkinson doing some good runs when he had found his feet in his unaccustomed position.

No small part of the credit for the victory may be given to the Banks' supporters, who were, to a man, in magnificent voice.

The Canadian Banks' second team defeated the P. and O. Bank at South Croydon by 1 goal to 0. Among the visitors was Mr. W. D. Chapman, of the Bank of Montreal.

MAPLE LEAF.

QUEBEC'S FINANCES.

Control of the liquor traffic continues to be a big money maker, according to the financial statement presented to the Legislature by the Provincial Treasurer (says the *Morning Post's* Montreal correspondent). The Budget shows a total ordinary expenditure of \$21,500,000, with a surplus slightly over \$5,000,000. The Liquor Commission's trading profit was \$2,800,000, to which are added the proceeds of fines, permits, duties, etc., bringing the receipts to \$4,000,000. Despite these results, the Province added \$3,500,000 to its funded debt, which now stands at \$55,500,000.

RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS' CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

A welcome reminder that Christmas is on the way is afforded by the appearance in the shop windows of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons' Christmas and New Year cards, calendars, gift books, picture postcards, zig-zag picture puzzles, etc. The firm's reputation was, consequently, enhanced by this season's productions.

Among the greeting cards, of which there are over 3,000 different designs, are those of their Majesties the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary. The calendars also are in great variety and of a high standard of artistic design, while the delightful children's books cannot fail to bring joy to their small recipients.

The Season of Goodwill can be in no way more fittingly commemorated than by these charming gifts and tokens of remembrance.

Mr. L. S. Amery, First Lord of the Admiralty, in opening an exhibition in East Croydon last week in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, said there was a large call for generosity in England to meet the needs of brothers and kinsmen who had gone out into the wilderness to reproduce there not merely the material wealth of the Old Country, but its spirit, its ideals, and its traditions, which centred so much round the Church.

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Nickel, Oxide	...	1,402,019 lbs.
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Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, \$21,890,110.

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BANKING AND FINANCE.

High Yields
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Our latest Canadian exchanges contain numerous offerings of first class Canadian Government and Municipal bonds upon terms which will appeal to those who have funds at their disposal in the Dominion. At the head of the list are the new Canadian Government 10-year 5½ per cent. Renewal Loan bonds, which, when the mail left, could be purchased at slightly under par, thus showing a yield of over 5½ per cent. These bonds, owing to their short currency, do not offer material prospect of capital increment, although, in view of the upward trend of the bond market and the likelihood of this continuing, there is the chance of a moderate premium being established on this superlative security, which especially appeals to those seeking a short-dated security. The trend of events in the Canadian bond market is reflected by the announcement that two municipal authorities have recently turned down bids for bond issues owing to these not coming up to the expectations of the respective financial executives. One of these borrowers, it is rumoured, has since disposed of its bonds to a neighbouring authority as a sinking fund investment. There are many openings at the moment for those seeking short-term investments, the yields ranging from 5.50 up to 6 per cent. When the mail left, Canadian Victory 1934 bonds could be purchased to yield 5.47 per cent., and War Bonds of 1925 on terms to give the purchaser the high return of 5.54 per cent.

* * *

Bank
Clearings
Reflect Crop
Movement.

The heavy movement in Canada's grain crop incidental to the season of the year is reflected in the Western bank clearings for October. Those at Winnipeg exceeded the figures for the corresponding month of 1921 by no less than \$22,053,025, equal to 7.1 per cent. Regina's proportional increase was 4.2 per cent., Port William's 4.05 per cent., Vancouver's .47 per cent., and Prince Albert's the high figure of 16.2 per cent. The total net gain in the West on the month was \$11,684,943, equal to 2.3 per cent. This is in sharp contrast with the statistics for the Eastern division of the Dominion, where the net movement was the adverse one of \$61,060,085, equal to 5.7 per cent., the most important decreases being contributed by Toronto with \$38,402,203 (—8.3 per cent.), Montreal \$21,920,329 (—4.9 per cent.), Ottawa \$1,383,098 (—4.5 per cent.), Halifax \$1,400,658 (—10.1 per cent.), and London \$1,741,074 (—12.9 per cent.). The total clearings of the Dominion for the month showed a decline of \$40,375,743, on a combined aggregate of \$1,497,000,682 (\$905,247,144 Eastern division, \$591,753,538 Western division), representing an adverse percentage of 3.2 per cent. It is encouraging to note that out of the 29 cities included in the statistics, 13 recorded advances, several of which are none the less welcome because they are relatively modest in dimensions.

* * *

Grand Trunk
in 1921.

Whilst there can, of course, be little present interest in the record of the operations of the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the year 1921, the actual results achieved for that period by the company in which so much British capital has been lost cannot be ignored. For the stockholders the report certainly brings no consolation. The net result for the period in question was a loss of \$14,064,442, making the total balance at the debit of profit and loss account \$17,475,496. Operating revenues are returned as \$76,858,032, against \$81,442,647 in 1920, and expenditure at \$71,179,293, in contrast with \$76,213,815, the respective net revenues being thus \$5,678,739 and \$5,228,832. From these figures must be deducted railway taxes and uncollectable railway revenue amounting to \$1,334,486 in 1921 and \$1,303,007 in 1920, thus reducing the operating income to \$4,344,253 and \$3,925,765 in the respective years. Adding non-operating income of \$8,634,302 in 1921 and \$7,706,272 for 1920, the gross income for the former year was \$12,978,555, and for the latter \$11,632,037. For the year under review deductions for interest on funded and unfunded debt, loss on separately operated properties, rents, etc., amounted to \$27,042,797 (against \$16,231,142 in 1920), making the actual loss for 1921 \$14,064,442, and a total adverse balance on profit and loss account of \$17,475,496. In the light of these results it can readily be understood that Canadians share with the unfortunate stockholders the keen disappointment felt at the record for 1921, so belatedly disclosed.

IN the discussions over the Cattle Embargo it has been admitted that Canadian cattle are among the healthiest in the world. This fact should be of importance to consumers of dairy products.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The periodical report, which are to be issued by Canada Steamship Line, Ltd., will doubtless be studied carefully for any inference which may be drawn from them in regard to the Preference dividend position. The first of these reports, covering the nine months which ended September 30, has just been issued, and shows that the company's revenue from operations for the period was \$8,424,000. Net earnings were \$1,251,000, and, as total interest charges for the period were \$5,000,000, this would show a surplus of \$302,000 over fixed charges. Obviously no exact comparison can be initiated with the corresponding period of 1921. The net earnings for 1921 were \$2,202,015, and, if proportionate comparison is made, it will be seen that three-quarters of this exceed the net earnings for the first nine months of 1922 by nearly \$900,000, but a comparison of this sort would be of little value, as while the nine months' period would include the period of the coal and road way strikes, it would include little of the extremely large freight business which the company must have secured as a result of the great crops in the Western Provinces this year. Taking various factors of this sort into consideration, it seems probable that the results of the company's operations during the full year 1922 should be much the same as those for 1921.

* * *

While the Canadian pulp and paper industry has already substantially recovered from the slump, and appears to envisage another period of steady and reasonable prosperity, the Riordon Company is still in a heavily involved and encumbered position. For some considerable time now the company has been practically at the mercy of its creditors, but for whose policy of deferring their claims in the hope that the company could gradually work out its own salvation it would before now have come to final disaster. At the meeting of the creditors of the company, on November 16, a proposal by the company for a further extension of credit for one year was agreed to. The term previously granted expired on November 17. During the past year conditions in the industry have very greatly improved, and lately there have been rumours that plans for the definite reorganisation of the company have been under consideration.

* * *

It has recently been announced that the company has arranged to carry on its usual logging operations this winter. No definite statement has been made as to how the finances have been raised for this purpose, but it is believed that interests representing American bondholders, in conjunction with a Canadian financial house which was interested in the issue of the company's securities, have been instrumental in this connection. A profit and loss statement recently issued shows that for the period November 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922, the company's income from operations was \$1,209,271, and its gross income \$1,371,065. As expenses were kept down to the moderate figure of \$272,245, the company actually earned an operating profit of \$1,098,820 for the period. Interest on loans, mortgages, and bonds, however, called for \$1,104,811, so that the apparent loss for the period was \$95,991. The surplus at July 31, 1921, special reserve, etc., were all absorbed, and an adverse balance of \$410,247 created by the loss sustained in the three months ending October 1, 1921, proportion written off cost of limits, amount written off inventories, and adjustment of value of wood consumed during the period, and with the addition of depreciation written off November 1, 1921, and expenses incurred when the company was idle and in connection with restarting operations, the deficit is shown as \$772,954.

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Reserve Fund	- 10,860,852
Deposits	- 368,230,831

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Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

R. C. H.—We believe that the shares are all closely held by a small group of proprietors; we have never noticed any transaction in them.

READER.—The Dominion Government's immigration policy has not yet been announced. See the Minister of the Interior's statement on another page.

R. H.—All applications from persons desiring to emigrate to Canada from the Continent of Europe at the present time must be made to the Canadian Government representative, Mr. H. M. Milton, 9 Quai Van Dyke, Antwerp.

MAN OF KENT.—(1) You do not need to go further than the Canadian banks which maintain offices in London. You could transact the business with safety and convenience through one of these; for addresses see any issue of *Canada*. (2) The big Canadian banks have branches throughout the Dominion; one or other of them will have a branch in the locality in question, either at the place itself, or if, as seems possible from your allusion, this is not important enough, there will be one or more bank branches at the nearest business centre, and these will look after the banking business for the district.

F. P.—Under the British Columbia law, which is designed to protect the investing public from offers of worthless mining shares, anyone who desires to issue for sale shares in a mine property within the Province must notify the Provincial Department of Mines. The Department then instructs the resident engineer to inspect the property thoroughly and report upon it. Such report is privileged, and the Minister of Mines may, if necessary, give public or personal notice of the information in order to protect investors from loss. Refusal on the part of mine owners, or their agents, to permit inspection by the engineer is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500 for each offence.

J. C. C.—The area of Vancouver Island, with adjacent islands, is about 15,000 square miles. It is about 285 miles long and from 9 to 86 miles wide. The interior contains several important ranges of mountains, the sides of which are covered with immense forests. These forests contain 70 per cent. at least of the merchantable timber in British Columbia, and are reckoned the most productive forests in the world, as in some cases they cut 300,000 feet to the acre. The average cruise of the limits held by investors runs from 25,000 to 40,000 feet to the acre. The mean temperature at Victoria in December is 38 Fahr., and in July, 53. The average annual rainfall there is 33 ins. In the northern and western parts the climate is slightly colder, and the rainfall is greater. The largest developed coalfields of British Columbia are on Vancouver Island, at Nanaimo, Wellington, and Ladysmith. There are immense deposits of iron, granite, marble, fire-clay, and cement undeveloped as yet.

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although two large Portland cement companies operate close to Victoria. The fish fisheries are only partly developed.

* *

A *Monthly Record of Migration* is a new publication (6d., or 10 cents) of the International Labour Office at Geneva.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
DIVIDEND NO. 143.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND OF THREE per Cent. and a BONUS OF ONE per Cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for three months ending 30th November next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Friday, 1st December next, to shareholders of record on the 15th November, 1922. The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from 15th November to 30th November, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders for the Election of Directors and for other business will be held at the Banking House in Toronto on Tuesday, the 9th day of January next. The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2 Lombard Street, E.C.3,
21st October, 1922.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, so far as regards the Four per Cent. Guaranteed Stock, will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 2nd December, to Saturday, the 30th December, 1922, both days inclusive, for the purpose of the payment of the Dividend, guaranteed by the Canadian Government in accordance with the terms of the Agreement approved by the proprietors on the 19th February, 1920.

Warrants for the Dividend accrued to the 31st December, 1922, will be forwarded on the 30th December to all proprietors of this stock registered on the books of the Company on the 2nd December, 1922.

By Order,
H. W. HARDING, Local Secretary.
Orient House, 42-45 New Broad Street,
London, E.C.,
17th November, 1922.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN FOUR PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1951, and

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN FOUR AND-A-HALF PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1954.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce gives notice that the TRANSFER BOOKS of these Stocks will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 31st December, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly Interest Warrants payable 1st January, 1923.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.
2 Lombard Street, E.C.3,
15th November, 1922.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 881. Nov. 25, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates.—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

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POTTERY WORKS.—An excellent opening is offered in British Columbia to a practical man who understands the manufacture of brick, tiles, and pottery, and can introduce capital for the development of a "valuable clay deposit."—Write, "Clay," c/o Editor, *Canada*, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

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This Directory of Canadian professional firms was not only being those using it INTO TOUCH WITH LAWYERS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

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Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

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Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRIS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

A large part of the lumber output of Vancouver Island is being absorbed by the Atlantic Seaboard, the Overseas market having fallen off lately. Australia will be in the market again strongly, Island lumbermen expect, following the receipt of enquiries for 14,000,000 feet. Japan is asking quotations on 10,000,000 feet.

In "John Crowne of Arcadia" Charles S. Blue describes a dramatist of the Restoration period in the *Canadian Magazine* for November. E. E. Brathwaite discusses "Canada and the Orient." W. G. Blich tells of his experiences "Across the Atlantic in a Horse Transport," and Hamilton M. Lane of "The Ways of Chisel Tooth"—the beaver. Sir John Willison's "From Month to Month" is particularly interesting, giving, as it does, his impressions of Western Canada as the result of a recent journey to the Pacific coast.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentina Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No 46, Buenos Aires. Cable Address, Canadian.

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High Commission for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. Cable Address, Sleighing, London.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Cable Address, Cantracom.

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. Cable Address, Cantracom.

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. Cable Address, Canadian.

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Cable Address, Cantracom.

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. Cable Address, Cantracom.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

E. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.
T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

G. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbeg, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. Cable Address, Sontums.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific.

Liverpool to St. John, N.B.

Wednesday, November 29.—*Montcalm*.

Friday, December 8.—*Montclare*.

Saturday, December 23.—*Marloch*.

Saturday, December 30.—*Metagama*.

Friday, January 5.—*Montrose*.

Friday, January 12.—*Montclare* (via Greenock).

Southampton to St. John, N.B.

Saturday, November 25.—*Melita*.

Tuesday, December 12.—*Minnedosa*.

Saturday, January 6.—*Empress of France*.

Glasgow to St. John, N.B.

Friday, December 1.—*Metagama*.

Wednesday, December 20.—*Marloch* (via Liverpool).

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Thursday, December 14.—*Empress of Canada*.

Thursday, December 23.—*Empress of Russia*.

Thursday, January 13.—*Empress of Australia*.

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: December 22, *Makura*; January 26, *Niagara*; February 23, *Makura*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Southampton to Halifax and Boston.

Wednesday, December 6.—*Antonia*.

Sunday, December 24.—*Albania*.

Liverpool to Halifax.

Saturday, November 25.—*Tyrrenia*.

Saturday, December 16.—*Caronia*.

Saturday, January 11.—*Ausonia*.

Some of the Southampton to New York steamers of the Cunard Line will make Halifax a winter port of call out and home.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, November 25.—*Aquitania*.

Saturday, December 2.—*Berengaria*.

Wednesday, December 6.—*Antonia*.

Saturday, December 9.—*Mauretania*.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, November 25.—*Tyrrenia*.

Saturday, December 2.—*Carmania*.

Saturday, December 9.—*Ausonia*.

Saturday, December 16.—*Caronia*.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Halifax and Portland.

Saturday, November 25.—*Regina*.

Saturday, December 2.—*Canada*.

Southampton to Halifax.

Saturday, December 2.—*Pittsburg*.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to St. John and Halifax.

Thursday, November 30.—*Manchester Regiment*.

Thursday, December 7.—*Manchester Skipper*.

Thursday, December 14.—*Manchester Corporation*.

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due direct from Canada by the *Montcalm* November 25, *Canada*, *Metagama*, and *Antonia* November 27, *Minnedosa* November 30, *Montclare* December 2. Letters only are due via New York by the *Celtic* November 26, *Berengaria* November 28, *Baltic* and *Majestic* December 2.

—* *—

ONTARIO GRAPES.

Ninety-four per cent. of the entire grape crop of Ontario is being marketed this year by the grape-growers' own co-operative organisation. This has been the most successful season for some years, and the crop is expected to fill 1,500 railroad cars, double the quantity that was marketed last year. Most of these grapes will be sold in the United States.

—* *—

A discovery of ore carrying rich showings of native gold is reported from the Triplex Gold Mines, near South Porcupine.

Passenger and Forwarding AGENTS.

For information in regard to steamship and railway fares to any British Dominion, application may be made to any of the following British Passenger Agents:—

BRISTOL—Mark Whitwell and Son, Grove Avenue, Queen Square.

BUXTON—Miss Marian Bates, 63 London Road.

DERBY—G. and A. Pegg, 29 Green Lane.

RUDDERSFIELD—S. G. Butterworth, 4 Railway Street.

LEEDS—A. B. Robinson, 61 Woodhouse Lane.

LEICESTER—Dugald Michael, Australian House, 17 Highfield Street.

LONDON—J. Jackson and Sons, 7 and 8 Charing Cross, S.W.
Pitt and Scott, Ltd., 25 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES—J. J. Stout, 1 Silver Street.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A correspondent in Regina, Sask., seeks the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of rubber goods (mechanical and surgical), footwear and raincoats.

A London manufacturing company wish to hear from Canadian galvanisers who can offer zinc residues for export.

A London company wish to purchase direct from Canadian producers supplies of maple sugar.

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg reports that a Canadian firm of wholesale hardware specialists are desirous of receiving from United Kingdom manufacturers samples of coconut fibre mats and matting, together with lowest quotations f.o.b. port of shipment. United Kingdom firms interested may obtain the name of the applicants with additional particulars on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

A Canadian business man has sought official assistance with a view to getting into touch with British manufacturers of cotton and linen handkerchiefs, men's cashmere socks, and ladies' cashmere stockings. He states that he is prepared to buy in quantities and to furnish approved letters of credit against payment of the goods. The name and address of the applicant can be obtained on application to the Department of Overseas Trade.

—* *—

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

Advices have been received from both Eastern and Western Canada to the effect that the stocks of lumber on hand are not excessive, and that preparations are being made for a larger cut this winter than last (states the current Commercial Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce). In the Prairie Provinces the demand for men to work in the lumber camps is greater than it has been for some years, and camp operators are offering slightly higher wages. In Nova Scotia the situation has lately shown some improvement, and there is reasonable hope that, if the demand continues at its present rate, manufacturers may be able to obtain better prices and so show a fair profit on their operations. In the central Provinces transportation difficulties are still being experienced in moving lumber and pulpwood, but in other respects the conditions surrounding this industry are rapidly approaching normal. Buyers from the prairies, however, are cautious, for the necessity of meeting their present liabilities deters them from undertaking fresh commitments. Exports of lumber from the Pacific Coast continue to move in satisfactory volume, although it has recently been necessary to make some modifications in price.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. F. O. LAMER, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)
Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OSMUND SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 3214 and 3215.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADS, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5612.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—THE HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2305.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUND- LANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.
Aikman, L. R., Winnipeg.—7a, Lutwyche Road, Catford, S.E.6.
Allan, J. Roberts, Mrs. and Miss, Ottawa.—St. James's Palace Hotel.

B.
Bell, S. T. and Dr. W. A., New York.—Piccadilly Hotel.
Bruce, Cosmo, Vancouver.—Belgravia Hotel.
Bruce, John W. and Mrs., Toronto.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Burriss, Grace D., Musquodoboit, N.S.—33, Inverness Terrace, W.2.

C.
Carson, Hazel O., Winnipeg.—5, Denning Road, Hampstead.
Cole, Alan R., Montreal.—c/o Montreal Star Office.
Curry, Dr. M. A., Halifax.—St. Barnabas Vicarage, Epsom.
Cutting, Fenwick, Montreal.—45, Beauchamp Place, Brompton Road, S.W.3.

D.
Davidson, W. S., North Hatley, P.Q.—Thatched House Club, St. James's Street.

E.
Edwards, Mrs. Basil, N. Vancouver.—Ladies' Park Club.
Evans, Ernest E., Vancouver.—Hyde Park Hotel.

F.
Fraser, Hugh and Mrs., Penticton.—Jules Hotel.

G.
Greenhill, Susan, Hamilton.—Orchard Hotel, Portman Street.

H.
Helm, Miss E.—10, Harley Street, W.1.
Hislop, Walter M., Montreal.—45a, Queen's Gate Terrace.
Hyslop, Mrs. M. L., Toronto.—Claridge's Hotel.

J.
Jukes, A. H., Vancouver.—54 Parliament Street, S.W.1.

L.
Leggatt, P., Victoria.—Glooucester House, Bury Street, St. James's.

Mac Mc.
MacInnes, Misses M. S. and M.—30 Craven Hill Gardens.

MacLean, A. D., Toronto.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

McDonald, S., Toronto.—c/o Central V.M.C.A.

MacWilliam, G. M., Toronto.—Piccadilly Hotel.

M.
Martin, Vera, Hamilton.—71 Baker Street, W.1.

Moore, Lewis N., Ottawa.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Müller, Dr. F. L., Chester, N.S.—Curzon Hotel.

Muir, Miss J. F., Port Dalhousie.—Orchard Hotel, Portman Street.

S.
Scott, George M. and Mrs., Westmount, P.Q.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Slater, N. J. and Mrs., Ottawa.—Berners Hotel.

Somerset, W. B., Montreal.—6 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

Smith, Margaret E., Wolfville, N.S.—57 Plaistow Lane, Bromley.

Stephen, C. H., Winnipeg.—14 Fortune Green Road, N.W.6.

Stoker, Capt. T. T. McG. and Mrs., Montreal.—16 Whitehall Court.

Swallow, Dr. F. E., Russell.—24 Devonshire Terrace, W.2.

T.
Taylor, H. R., Timmins.—63 Buckingham Gate.

Thériault, Dr., Montreal.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

W.
Wallace, Mrs. L. Stewart, Toronto.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Warburton, J. Arthur, Charlottetown.—Kingsley Hotel.

Wurtele, A. C., Ottawa.—Waldorf Hotel.

Z.
Zimmerman, Alfred A. and Mrs., Winnipeg.—5 Denning Road, Hampstead.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC ROUND-THE- WORLD TOURS.

The Canadian Pacific has made arrangements for the issue of round-the-world tickets in conjunction with other steamship companies. These tours were formerly very popular, but of necessity were cancelled during the war.

Arrangements have already been entered into with the P. and O. Company, the Blue Funnel, and the Nederland Royal Mail Line, and within a few weeks it is expected the Canadian Pacific will be in a position to issue round-the-world tickets in conjunction with all sea routes. These round-the-world tours permit passengers to travel by Canadian Pacific steamers to an Atlantic port, and by Canadian Pacific Railway across Canada, where connection is made with Canadian Pacific steamers to Japan, Manila, and China, or with Canadian Australasian steamers to Honolulu, Suva, New Zealand, and Australia.

The return journey can be made *via* Suez Canal or *via* South Africa and India, including special side trips to Java, stop-overs in India, etc. It is expected that the new facilities offered will be greatly appreciated by world travellers.

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Incorporation is announced of a \$10,000,000 corporation under the name of Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company, Limited, with head offices in Montreal.

An agreement for a direct exchange of money orders between Canada and China has been signed, to take effect on January 1. At present orders payable in China are issued on the British postal centres at Hong-Kong and Shanghai.

"The Industrial Position in Ulster" is described by the Rt. Hon. J. M. Andrews, M.P., Minister of Labour in the Government of Northern Ireland, in *The Bulletin*, published by the Ulster Association for Peace with Honour (24-25 St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1).

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

The penultimate instalment of "Ovington's Bank," Stanley J. Weyman's fine romance, appears in the *Cornhill Magazine*, in which is completed the diary of Thomas Carlyle during his three days' tour in the Netherlands. A characteristic sketch of Sir Frank Burnand, editor of *Punch*, is contributed by Sir Henry Lucy, who includes many original letters. An account of "Rugby Football in the Sixties," is appropriate in this, the jubilee year of the first inter-university match under Rugby rules. Sir James Crichton Browne writes of the value of the herring, taking for his title "Lives of Men"—from the old song "Callers Herrin'." "An Ethnological Find," by F. J. Harvey Darton, reveals the full nature and character of the good folk who people the pages of Ollendorf. A welcome feature among the fiction is the reintroduction by Bennett Copplestone, in "The Diversions of Dawson," of one of the characters in "The Lost Naval Papers."

Great Thoughts opens with a striking article on "The Bravery of the Beattitudes," by Sydney Walton, and this is followed by a sketch of "Grenfell of Labrador," by Anthony Glyne. Other outstanding contents are "The Village Blacksmith in Fact and Fiction," Dr. Annie Patterson's article on the music of Chopin, and an interview with the Mayor of Gloucester on "The Greatest Factor in Making Good Citizens."

Stirring adventures on the island of Santa Cruz are told by J. E. Hogg in "Wild Boars and Cattle Thieves," in the *Wide World Magazine*. W. Damon Archer tells of "Rescuing Little Ruth" from the clutches of a weird sect of religious fanatics who had settled on an island off the coast of Florida. Some remarkable achievements of Jack Allen in "Trapping Wild Animals Alive" are related by Elliot Bailey. There are continuations of "Through the East by Air," by Richard Carline; "The Man Who Turned Thief," by Eugene Darling; and "Five Thousand Miles on Foot in Central Africa," by Reginald Pound.

* * * CANADIAN EXHIBITION TRAIN IN FRANCE.

The Hon. Charles Beaubien, on whose initiative a train exhibition of Canadian products will make a tour of France next spring, was entertained at dinner on Friday night of last week by the Paris Chamber of Commerce, the National Committee of Councilors for Foreign Trade, the French Exhibition Committee, the Parliamentary Committee of Commerce, the National Association for Economic Expansion, and the French-American Committee. M. Dior, Minister of Commerce, presided, and Marshal Foch, Marshal Joffre, and Marshal Fayolle, were among those present (says the Paris correspondent of *The Times*).

M. Dior read a letter from M. Poincaré, wishing success to the train exhibition, which he hoped would contribute to the prosperity of the two countries.

Senator Beaubien testified to the warm affection for France which existed in Canada, and gave an account of Canadian economic resources. He pointed out that although Canada represented only 5 per cent. of the population of the world, she produced 90 per cent. of the world's production of cobalt, 88 per cent. of asbestos, 85 per cent. of nickel, 32 per cent. of wood pulp, 20 per cent. of building timber, 18 per cent. of tinned fish, 18 per cent. of oats, 12 per cent. of potatoes, 12 per cent. of sugar, 11.5 per cent. of wheat, 11 per cent. of barley, 4 per cent. of gold, and 4 per cent. of copper.

* * *
Canada comes first in a list of 13 nations in the per capita consumption of butter, according to figures compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. Each person in Canada is credited with consuming 27 lb. of butter a year, compared with 15 lb. in the United States, which comes tenth in the list.

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**SUPERINTENDENT OF EMIGRATION FOR CANADA,
1 Regent Street, LONDON, S.W.1,**

or to the nearest Canadian Government Emigration Agent at any of the following addresses: 48 Lord Street, Liverpool; 139 Corporation Street, Birmingham; 52 Baldwin Street, Bristol; Canada Chambers, Museum Street, York; 107 Hope Street, Glasgow; 116 Union Street, Aberdeen; 17-19 Victoria Street, Belfast; 44 Dawson Street, Dublin; 54 Castle Street, Carlisle; Market Place, Peterborough; 310 High Street, Bangor, Wales. Or to any Licensed Booking Agent.



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GLASGOW	44-46 Leadenhall Street.	MANCHESTER	7 Braxennoose Street.
NEWCASTLE	75 Union Street.	BELFAST	74 High Street.
	83 Quayside.		
NAPLES: Via Medina 61.	PARIS: 61 Boulevard Haussmann.		
	ANTWERP: 2 Quai Ortelius.		